

The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

WHOLE NO. 82.

The Revolution.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, \$3 A YEAR.

NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$3.20.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editor.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

OFFICE, 49 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST.

APPEAL

TO THE FRIENDS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN
THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE State is now organized and we are ready for action. County and county, town and town, we desire now to place in working order by means of organized associations. The time for organized, energetic work has arrived. By the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, Congress has placed restrictions on the women of the nation which never before existed, and has lifted into recognized law-makers over her, millions of men who, previous to these amendments, were as unrecognized and as powerless as herself.

Virtue and intelligence, the two great requisites of law-makers, do not reside with man alone. Those who best govern themselves are best fitted to rule over others. Self-control and self-restraint, obedience to the great moral laws, are qualities especially inherent in woman, and are the requirements which should be demanded of those who make laws for others.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association, organized in New York in May, has for its object, securing the Ballot to the Women of the nation on the same terms as it is held by men. The plan issued by the National Convention, and which was accepted by the Saratoga Convention as the rule of government for this state, proposes that not only shall each state and territory organize itself into similar associations, each of which shall be auxiliary to the National, but also that each county in each state shall organize auxiliary to the state, each town auxiliary to its own county, and the town associations each one see to its own school-district sub divisions. Into each of these divisions, petitions will be sent for signatures, asking Congress to pass a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which shall give the ballot to the women of the nation on equal terms with the men of the nation. These petitions, when filled, are to be sent to the secretary of the State Association, who will transmit them to the National Association by which they will be combined and rolled up to Congress in one monster petition, larger than the world ever yet saw, asking the Franchise for Women.

Friends, this is work. And it needs hearty, vigorous co-operation. The State has taken her step nobly. Now remains the work of county and town organization. Ours is the Empire

State. We have led the way in state organization, do not let the counties lag behind. Sixty counties we possess, and but one or two of them are as yet in systematic working order. We need a Vice-President in each county. But thirteen of them are yet appointed; we have an Advisory Counsel in each Judicial District, all chosen. Let them ascertain the proper persons for Vice-Presidents in the counties of their respective districts, and send the names immediately to me. Let the friends in each county send me the names of persons, men or women, in sympathy with this great suffrage movement; their names and Post Office address. Do not wait for the choosing of a Vice-President for your county. Call Conventions, either mass or delegated, as you choose, and elect your own Vice-President. CHOOSE A WORKER. Put none in office, on account of their social position, or the social position of any relatives of theirs. *Unless the person herself is an active, energetic, working friend of the reform, reject her.* Too much has been lost by striving to make the names of persons work for them. One active, energetic worker, never yet heard of outside a radius of five miles from her home, will, at this stage of our movement, accomplish more and do more to advance the reform, than will a dozen high-named non-workers.

Go to work, friends, everywhere. Call County Conventions; organize; elect good officers; call town conventions; and as fast as you do this, report to the Secretary of the State organization. If you really cannot do this work alone, send for help and it will be rendered in effecting these organizations, without delay. But remember, you *must* organize. Nothing effective can be accomplished by the guerilla mode of action on which we have hitherto depended. In union there is strength. We will combine, and thus show to the nation the strength and power of our demand. And this grandest reform of the nineteenth century will at once be lifted into magnificence in the eyes of the world, and victory will be ours.

Let every friend of the enterprise in the state at once become a member of the state organization. Let the mails be burdened with letters sending your names to the Secretary. Remember, one part of our plan is to have a Book of Record, containing the names of all our friends throughout the entire state. This devolves a great amount of work upon the Secretary of the State Association, but nothing effectual can be done without it. So organize and send on names and memberships immediately. Let us have a grand report to make before the 15th of November next.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!!

M. E. JOSLYN GAGE,
Secretary of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Organization.

Mrs. MARY S. MANNING has been appointed by the Selectmen of Pittsfield, Mass., as town liquor agent.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

JOHNSTOWN, July 22d, 1869.

DEAR REVOLUTION: Once more among my native hills, and the familiar faces I have loved so long. Here the grass is greener, and the air purer than in any other earthly paradise. Here no swamps, no sand banks, no fogs, no mosquitoes, no switching of pocket-handkerchiefs all day, and hiding in nets at night, as in the blue hills of New Jersey. What a humiliating reflection it is that immortals like us, knowing good and evil, who, according to Mr. Hazard, the Rhode Island philosopher, are each an independent, creative will power, in our own right; capable, as we advance in science, of controlling the moral and material universe, that we should be the sport of these tiny waifs from the insect world; to be dragged down from our sublime flights of fancy and roused from our dreams of heaven at their will!

I trust, in Mr. Hazard's new book, we shall learn how to spread our wings and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth and escape these lesser lights at pleasure; or how to use our creative power in calling new orders of these winged ones into existence with a nicer sense of delicacy and propriety. Solomon says there is a time to dance and a time to sing, he might have added there is a time to bite, for surely there is no justice in being offered up a living sacrifice twenty-four hours in the day.

Among the distinguished guests at the Caydutta House is Lieut. William Wright, of Florida, a nephew of Lucretia Mott. He was a brave young soldier in the late war, and received a shot straight through the left lung at the battle of Gettysburg. To the surprise of every one, he is in fine health and vigor to-day, and judging from the marching and counter-marching I have seen by moonlight, he is too great a favorite with the belles of the village to remain long a disconsolate bachelor on the banks of the St. Johns. It is a grand testimonial to the patriotism of the young girls of the period, that our brave soldiers, whether with but one leg or arm, or one eye, are so warmly received wherever they go.

Though nature is as calm and beautiful among these grand hills as ever, there is a dark shadow just now resting on the people.

A horrible murder has been committed in the heart of the town. A husband, heated with whiskey and passion, in the presence of five little children, kicked and pounded his wife to death! He denies the fact, and says she fell down stairs in a fit of drunkenness, and broke her neck; but the evidence of violence on her person is against him. The details of this affair are too brutal for rehearsal. The mother dead, the father in prison, the children scattered, the neat little cottage, with its well-kept garden, stands silent and alone. I thought as I passed the forsaken home yesterday, but for whiskey what peace and happiness that family might have enjoyed! what a haven of rest it

might have been for those little children, instead of the pandemonium it was to all alike! I feel a deep interest in this case, for the parties were servants in our household years ago. Industrious, kind and faithful in all their duties, we thought when they married, and with their joint earnings bought a house and lot, that their lives would move on in quiet, comfortable circumstances. But unfortunately both were quick tempered. Children gathered round their hearthstone; with sickness and the hard struggles for bread came sorrow and discontent; both tried to drown their griefs in drink; little bickerings grew into noisy quarrels; there was no love there; brute force was the law; the strong will and the strong arm ruled, and the end was death. Better far that men and women should be divorced, when antagonistic, than to be held together by church and state, until by violence they sunder the ties they cannot bear; better that the race should end than that children should be born of unions such as these. But so it is the world over, and in full view of multitudes of homes like these, we hear much talk of marriage, as a divine institution. I went to the jail to see the unhappy man whose name even is a terror in this community. I should not have been afraid to go into his cell and sit down beside him, for often in talking to him about his quick temper in times past, I had brought the tears to his eyes. Though everybody speaks of him as a hardened wretch, he is a man of many generous impulses, and tender feelings. I could only see him through his iron door. He was overjoyed to see me, shook my hand convulsively and covered it with kisses and tears. "Ah!" said he, "I thought I was forsaken of man and God. I cannot tell you what a comfort it is to see you." He is a young man of great physical power and good natural abilities, and if our prison life was what it should be, a few years of good training and education would make him when he returns to the world a useful citizen. As there are many palliating circumstances connected with this sad affair, I hope his sentence, if convicted, will not be death.

People who have been fortunate in life, and removed from temptation, are apt to suppose that thieves, liars and murderers do not belong to the human family; that they have no hopes, fears, sentiments, or affections in common with other people, while the fact is that they are simply, like men of genius, unevenly developed in certain directions. Some one says "genius is the next thing to insanity." So is crime in most cases a species of insanity; and it would be as wise to punish a child for a withered arm, as for lack of conscience.

As I weighed the mountain of sorrow that rested on the poor man in his solitude, and remembered that of just such as these our jails and prisons are filled, I resolved to try and rouse the women of this country to some interest in our criminal legislation, prisons and system of punishment.

The protection of society once secured by the imprisonment of the offender, it is clearly the duty of the state to do all in its power for the health, happiness, and reformation of the criminal. This can only be done by education, by teaching the prisoner self-respect, and self-control, developing all that is good, and thus repressing the evil. This is not done under our present system; the health is destroyed by unnecessary confinement and restraint, and the moral tone of the whole being is made feebler by

fear, injustice, solitude and an ennui that knows no relief.

If every mother would act from a wise selfishness and face the possibility that in this age of drunkenness, excess and corruption, her sons may sometime be found within these prison walls, we might hope to create a public sentiment that would change these gloomy bastiles into pleasant normal schools with acres of ground where the prisoners could labor in the open air.

A new prison discipline has been introduced in Ireland with great success, based on our republican theory of self-government. Why not apply it in our own land, and make useful, happy laborers of the multitudes now perishing in crowded prisons?

While visiting the jail I had a long talk with the keeper and his wife, kind-hearted, thoughtful people. They said that nearly every prisoner who had been under their care, during the years of their residence there, had from time to time confessed that intemperance was the first step in the downward course.

Let the sleek, prosperous rumsellers in this village, who sit in the sunshine, on their doorsteps to-day, and complacently talk of the vile wretches who weep and pray in our jails, remember that Michael Finnegan, caged like a wild beast, his wife in her grave, their children battered and bruised through all their infant years, now thrown out like weeds on the sea shore, is all their handiwork. In the silence of the dark nights coming, let them beware of the sad visions of human wretchedness and woe that will surely haunt and torment them, till in their writhing and agony the angel of death in mercy sets them free.

As the lumbering old stage just brought us the N. Y. Times, we had a hearty laugh over "Suffrage in Summer in Saratoga." The brilliant circle of ladies and gentlemen who listened to its reading all excused the press for its "languid" reports in sultry July, and a general wish was expressed that Miss Anthony might rest a while from her arduous labors, that she might be ready with full strength to attack Congress the moment those grave and reverend seigneurs reassemble at Washington. I fully agree with the Times that it is too warm to write speeches, resolutions, or platforms, and I move that we cease all further persecution of the unhappy "white male," now so quietly ensconced in all our constitutions, until the frosts of October.

Under "Minor Topics," in said Times, I find the following:

Some years ago a number of lady medical students in this city forced their way into Bellevue college, and, for a time, attended lectures and operations there—very disagreeably. They might now learn something from the Edinburgh ladies who desire to become doctors. Finding their way to the University blocked, they have sent in an appeal praying for admission to the matriculation examinations, and offering to pay the medical Professors liberally to lecture to them separately. We venture to say that the Professors of any of our New York medical colleges would be willing to lecture to lady students separately, if they were offered liberal extra pay for it.

To be sure they would. Men will do anything for money. We could have bought up the Constitutional Convention of New York, and been voting to-day in this state, if we had had the money; but we prefer, good Times, to convince your judgment, rather than to bribe or wheedle you. For the benefit of our sons we insist that all colleges shall be opened to girls. The fact, as hinted at above, that some Professors and students did insult a class from "the Woman's Medical College," shows that these very men needed precisely the restraining influence they

spurned. Again, the daughters of the state have the right to all these advantages without extra pay.

The enterprising, ambitious girls are from those classes that cannot afford to pay an extra cent for anything. Therefore, the importance of maintaining their rights. Then, too, the educating of the sexes together is the only way to maintain public virtue. Many young men are as pure, delicate and refined in their tastes and feelings as their sisters, and to them the indecency and irreverence of some Professors' and students' in their clinics is as distressing as to any woman. Such men would find a protection in the presence of a class of girls, that would be most desirable in saving them from the grossness of their own sex.

E. C. S.

A WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13th, 1869.

MY DEAR MRS. S.: I gladly avail myself of your request to present to your readers the suggestion of a Woman's Congress. It has been with me a long cherished idea, and may, or may not, prove a practical one. I see difficulties in the way, but not more than presented themselves when the first conventions were called.

While in Europe in 1860, I met an English lady, who had read of our conventions and was deeply interested in them. Her inquiries were, "How long are their sessions. Do they take up any other political questions than those relating to women? Do they exert any purifying influence upon society, either politically or morally? What obstacles are in the way of longer sessions, in which our free government of the people might be studied, criticised, discussed, and aided by counsel?"

Like a flash of light came the idea of a Woman's Congress; a congress which Mrs. Rose, in a recent conversation, not inaptly styled, "The House of Critiques."

I believe it has been a very general feeling in all our conventions, that we were only looking at the most superficial evils; that coming together as we have, harassed with domestic cares left behind, and haunted by the demon of poverty, we could only utter the one cry for freedom, and then return again to our routine of duties, which, with true surroundings, would be our first and highest pleasures. I saw that if women of thought could but devise some means of support, and come together with leisure, to look carefully into the social and political needs of our country, much permanent good might be accomplished. To this end, I prepared a Circular letter inviting the attendance of women to discuss the organization of such a Congress. The excitement of the war, and years of ill health, postponed the thought for a time, but to return again and again with increased interest. The way to affect the object was obscure, till now that we have a NATIONAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION in such fine working order, with Suffrage Associations forming in the Congressional districts, it seems a fitting time for such practical work as this may do. It will concentrate the fragmentary influence of women against the tide of political corruption and social vice, so startling to the earnest, thinking lovers of their country.

As the political parties now stand, pitted against each other, their criticisms of men and measures are of little or no avail, however just, they are looked upon as the outgrowth of party spirit; no credit is given for principle, a spirit

of defiance is roused in each toward the other, and party predominates over right and justice.

Now in every Woman's Suffrage Association, let the purest and noblest woman be selected as the candidate. Let the registry tax be the fund for her support. Let there be one representative for every five hundred votes. If one district cannot elect, then let the two adjacent combine and send their delegate. Let this body hold its sessions at the same time of the Congressional sittings, and day by day take up the important national questions which may be agitating the country, and steadily hold up the moral bearings, and run a parallel policy by the side of the merely political. The intricacy of many political questions would be easily solved by the chemical action of a moral principle brought to bear upon them. Political economy, so little comprehended, would fall easily into place, by the aid of the self-taught domestic economist. The heart, quicker in its action than the head, the inspirer of the intellect, leaps to the conclusions which it takes logic days to reach—and then should logic chance to start from false premises, it finds it a wearisome task to retrace its steps again.

This congress would be a school to prepare women to act with men in the future; for with all the temerity of women, with all their boldness in demanding to be held as the equals of men, there are few, if any, who do not feel that they need education, discipline, and the refining which comes from the attrition of mind with mind. None are so bold as to deem themselves qualified to make laws while they have only learned the alphabet; it remains for men just enfranchised, and for beardless boys of twenty-one, to launch into politics and give the tone, while the mothers of the nation are set aside.

Beside the political, there are many social questions which would come legitimately under the cognizance of such a body of women, who, feeling themselves sustained by their constituency, would dare to utter their bravest thoughts.

The best, the noblest of both sexes, are oppressed with the degraded condition of the masses of women in the old world, and the question is constantly arising, will the increase of luxury and refinement in our country sink the laboring classes to the same wretched conditions of vice and ignorance. This is a question much more easily asked than solved; but a single ray of light let in, may direct to the window which opens, and the glowing sun with a burst of glory, drives away all the demons of darkness, purifies the foulest corners, and gives health and happiness where was only squalor and misery.

We have already learned that our systems of charity are failures and do but in the end increase the evils we seek to remedy—but there are those among us, who have explored all experiences and sounded all depths, and are not dark with helpless, hopeless defeat; their very failures to save and redeem are an illumination to them from the divine sanctuary of sorrow.

This idea has been hinted at in the *Atlantic* and in the *Galaxy*, but with no practical mode of being brought about; still it seems to show that other minds are turning in this direction.

The call, also, in the *World* for a Woman's Parliament, will not, I trust, be without its practical results; but as it does not cover the ground proposed, and in name is unAmerican, it will not in any sense clash with this,

which may not inappropriately be called a Third House.

The call for a Parliament says this secures to woman the vote without the humiliation of asking for it.

But I do not think it a true principle to set upon, that we are or can be humiliated by the wrongs or injustice done to us. We may well feel humiliated that our legislators are still so obtuse as not to see the evils they are engendering for the nation by their selfish, narrow policy. Let us rather feel that it is only our own wrong doings which are just cause of humiliation.

In no sense is this proposed Congress intended to take the place of the legal ballot, but simply to aid in pushing forward that most important of all movements, and to watch over the broad interests of humanity, faithfully and lovingly, as mothers only know how to watch and guard the objects of their profoundest love. Had there been such a house when the Constitutional Amendments were proposed, they would never have been sent out to the world so crude, so unjust and so compromising.

Madame D'Hericourt's plan for an International Congress of women, presented to the Equal Rights Association at Cooper Institute, was the thought of a generous, enthusiastic soul, deeply touched with humanity's necessities. I still, however, think that first there must come the National action, afterward the broader International may follow.

You will observe that there is only the registry or poll tax, as a provision for the support of this Congress, meagre indeed, if we compare it with the rich salaries of men; but it will not be a legalized body, and its laws and acts not obligatory, hence women must, as they always have done, subsist upon the crumbs and be contented to give their rich thoughts freely without money and without price, as the loving Father giveth his children day by day.

Pardon my length, my heart is in it, and I feel more disposed to write a volume than to close here. Yours ever, P. W. D.

"WOMEN DO NOT WANT TO VOTE"

THERE is no more favorite argument against Woman Suffrage advanced by the men who are opposed to it, than that the women themselves do not wish to vote. Even admitting this to be true, I do not know that there is any more force in the plea, than there was in the old assertion of the slaveholders against emancipation—that the slaves themselves did not want to be free. But is this true with regard to the intelligent women of our country? do they not desire that right of suffrage which shall be the symbol of their capacity to choose those who shall make laws for them, and the acknowledgment on the part of the men that they do not think their wives and daughters inferior to the lowest male drunkard that reels through our streets?

It may be urged in proof that women do not wish to vote, that so few have yet come forward to ask for the right. And since it must be acknowledged at the very outset that men have done their utmost to place women, upon this question, in a hopeless dilemma, for they said almost what amounts to this—that if any woman desires to vote she is unwomanly, and consequently no fair representative of her sex, if she does not desire to vote, well and good, she need not, it results from this that only those women who have very superior firmness of character have had the courage to come out as champions of their sex. And when we see what they

have been called upon to endure in consequence, it is no longer a wonder that so few women are ready to battle for the cause; but matter for surprise that any have dared to brave the fearful ordeal.

I believe that never since the world began was any reform movement so villified, so misrepresented, so assailed with most cowardly and contemptible weapons as this has been. It is always possible to ridicule any one, no matter how impracticable he may be in mind, morals, and appearance, and from the time when little, earnest-eyed Lucy Stone was described as a coarse, masculine virago, so that to this day many persons suppose her to be a six-foot stentor-voiced creature, up to last week, when a feeble and absurd caricature in an obscene weekly paper, did flagrant injustice to four of the finest looking women concerned in the movement, there has been a persistent attempt on the part of all the newspapers, by personal ridicule and villification, to choke down the whole thing. And this warfare, too, has not been confined to a few journals, but all the influential papers except those devoted to the cause, from the few leading dailies of New York to the small weekly magazines and provincial gazettes have had a fling at the champions of Woman's Rights.

From the *Tribune*, whose editors seem to think that in assailing womanhood and holding up to scorn every feminine weakness to be found among the sex, they can crush that "crew at 49 East 23d street," forgetting that in assailing women as a whole class, they condemn those gentle creatures who are dearest to the heart of every true man, and lay open to insult their own wives and daughters—to the *Independent* who, last week, disgraced its columns with a vile, personal attack upon one great Western woman, whose character as wife, mother and christian is above reproach. No matter what may be their creed or party, all the newspapers of the day have combined in one common impulse to vilify the women of the Suffrage movement until it has become a martyrdom from which any woman may well shrink to try to aid the cause in any way.

And not content with personal attacks, with describing an assemblage of well-dressed and fine looking women as a "drabbed and dilapidated crowd of spectacled old maids," and asserting that every one carried a "baggy blue cotton umbrella," they have descended to absolute and wilful misrepresentation of them in reporting any meeting of the friends of Woman Suffrage, misstating the numbers and even suppressing the names of those who really took part in the proceedings, and dragging forward as speakers those who had nothing whatever to do with the meeting except as spectators. Now, such conduct as this is certainly infamous, since no journal that claims to be a newspaper has any right to foist upon its readers a false statement of a public assembly it pretends to report. To leave a meeting unnoticed any paper has a right, but no plea for laying before the public a statement of what did not occur.

And, to quit this public trial that every woman has to undergo, and consider the private view of the question, the numbers of women may be counted by scores who long for suffrage, and would like to plead for it, but they are withheld by the actual commands of husbands and fathers. "I would like to attend one of the meetings, but my husband will not let me," more than one lady has said to me. Now, I wonder how much influence the wife's entreaty or re-

quest would have over one of those husbands in restraining him from going to a late supper party whence he would be sure to return in a state of intoxication? or how many of those men would forego their club to please their wives?

Considering, then, this public martyrdom which any woman must endure, and the private denunciation she must suffer in joining the Woman Suffrage party, it speaks well for the deep-seated, earnest desire there is among them for political freedom, that so many, and those, too, among the most thoughtful and brilliant women of the land, have come forward to enrol themselves among its members; and each one of these may be taken as representing fifty who would like to join the movement but have not got the strength to defy the old shackles of education and conventionality, and claim for themselves that absolute freedom that is the birthright of every American.

Thus estimated, the body of women who demand the ballot becomes surely worthy in point of numbers, of respect; and with every week those numbers are increasing, till, I believe, before many more months are passed, there will be gathered a great army under the banner of Woman Suffrage.

L. D. B.

ABOUT "UP BROADWAY."

OF the bushel or less letters received from different quarters of the globe, containing approval, or disapproval, of the story "Up Broadway"—of all the newspaper criticisms which I have been amused in perusing, not one has given me such unfeigned pleasure as that of your correspondent—"A Woman"—who declares Mrs. Kirk in love with her hero. In the first place, it assures me that the story does not lack descriptive force—and that I have succeeded in delineating the prominent characteristics of both hero and heroine—and that is an exceedingly comfortable position for an author to occupy. Next, that I have given a pretty correct estimate of my own individuality; not that I care particularly what any of the Grundyites may think of myself personally; but if an opinion of individual taste, talent or disposition, must be surmised, I would much rather come in a head on the love question, than any other I know of. Would it be proper to state to "A Woman," that Eleanor Kirk is always in love? I suppose not—but here goes. What's writ is writ, and there is no rubbing it out. Constantly in love with men and women, both. How is it possible to hate, or be indifferent even, when there is so much more to "fall in love" with than to despise?

"Up Broadway" is an o'er true tale—and many readers are out of patience because the author did not make the hero a villain of the deepest dye. She couldn't do what nature failed to. There are very few men (and the author claims to be acquainted with several noble specimens of the genus homo—although perfectly conscious that it is decidedly unpopular for a woman whose name is on the list of modern reformers to admit that she has, or ever had, one decent male friend)—I say there are very few who would so defy conventionalisms, and old time prejudices, as to take to their hearts and homes a woman who had led the life Mary had.

Look at it as you may, every critic—and every cynic—every mother's son and daughter—there is something Christ-like in the character of such

a man, and I shall love and reverence him to the end of the chapter. The poor fellow repented. "Woman," what has that man done to you, that you should desire him transformed into a villain? And the Minister? A half a dozen letters are on file, in which I am stoutly assailed for holding up to public view this clerical reprobate, for whose oily neck a rope is almost too good. "It will injure the cause of religion," says a church member. Bosh! let it injure. If the statement of a truth can hurt religion, the sooner religion gets floored the better for the cause of truth and respectability.

Wish both hero and heroine "God-speed," dear reader; and don't, oh "Woman,"—don't, while striving to raise you own sex—forget that you have brothers as well as sisters—and equally entitled to your forbearance.

ELEANOR KIRK.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Editor of the Revolution:

IN all our moral reforms we find a class of persons who believe that we should reach back from effects to causes, and commence our work there, trusting that in due time the unhealthy leaves of the social tree will be removed and others substituted.

This class has a distinguished representative in Francis Barry, while Eleanor Kirk is equally noted, perhaps, as belonging with those who readily perceive the evils which afflict us and attempt to remove these, without going deeper than the surface, or mere manifestation of the disease which never yields to their treatment, but must wait until the cause is removed.

Unfortunately, whether in case of moral, social, or physical disease, we find the larger number in the last class; comparatively few being disposed to spend time and strength in search for causes which are deep below the surface, and not readily found.

And this is true also, when we come to financial questions, which just now are commanding more than usual attention, but which appear to be as far from satisfactory settlement as ever.

Senator Sprague, your correspondent J. W., at Cliftondale, and all others who treat currency as a cause, belong to the same class with Mrs. Kirk, and can only aid us by constantly showing, as they do, the necessity for reform.

They propose to deal with that which is purely representative, and has no life, of itself, as if it were property and had value, independent of that to which it is the title and which we transfer by its use just as we dispose of real estate, by passing the deed, or mortgage.

Almost all financial critics who have treated the question of resumption, assume that if the value of what they call currency should be reduced, the value of what remained would be enhanced and that this would enable us to make gold and paper equal.

These persons seem not to know, that since the war closed, the increase of our business and the spread of our notes and legal tenders into the southern states has practically reduced the volume nearly one half, and that this reduction is constantly going on as the country grows, without producing any effect such as they have anticipated.

This fact teaches that we have substituted our private checks, drafts, and other forms of paper, and that these perform all the offices for which we have hitherto depended upon notes and legal tenders, and it is this private paper, or currency, which we use in making our loans.

We do not borrow or lend money, but that which is the title to and representative of as much merchandise as could be purchased with the number of dollars named in the note, and it is not apparent that the use of this property should not be paid for by the borrower, as much the house, or shop, which he obtains by lease.

Whoever is the owner of real estate will obtain his rent proportioned to cost, and demand, and the owner of merchandize, or other than fixed property, will get his interest equally, varying from time to time like notes, as governed by supply and demand.

Nothing can be more idle than any attempt to supply capital, or fix the rate of interest by legislation, because to do this involves the necessity of determining the price of property, and the rent or consideration for its use, and that, no amount of legislation can ever accomplish.

But government can and should abolish all monopolies, whether in business or banking, leaving individuals in freedom to produce, import, sell, or consume whatever they will, providing, that after contracts have been made, they shall, so long as the ability exists, be fulfilled.

Repeal the existing banking act, and permit all who wish to do so, to receive notes, or paper money from the government, as the banks do at present, conditioned, however, that there shall be ample security given that these shall always be equal to specie, wherever they are found, so that its own agents, as well as other parties, can always use them in place of gold.

There should also be an equitable division of the profit on the circulation of the notes between the banker and the government, so that the loss sustained by the people in using them should in part, at least, be made up through the general treasury.

Make proper provision for absolute, prompt, convertibility of bank notes at the large trade centres, and the government and people could equally use the banks as fiscal agents, and the notes as money, and that is what true economy and common sense would dictate we should do, without attempting to determine the number of banks, their location, amount of capital, notes used, specie kept on hand idle, rate of interest, or other matters of detail, which will all adjust themselves readily if we but fix upon the true general principle at the foundation.

Let us deal intelligently with causes, and effects will take care of themselves. TRUTH.

LA BIBLE DANS L'INDIA.

PAR LOUIS JACCOLLIOT. TRANSLATED FOR THE REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER V.

WHY DOES MOSES ATTRIBUTE THE INIQUITY OF THE ORIGINAL SIN TO WOMAN?—THE WOMEN OF THE VEDAS AND THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE.

INDIA in the time of the Vedas * had for woman a true worship, a fact which seems to be little understood in Europe, as that country accuses the extreme east of having misunderstood the dignity of woman, and of making of her only an instrument of pleasure and passive obedience.

What is true of antiquity generally, is not true of ancient India, and the sublime efforts of Christ have only restored to woman the social

* Jaccoliot claims that the Vedas were written some three or four thousand years before our Bible.

position which she possessed in its primitive times.

Sacerdotal influence causing the Brahmanic decadence, changed the primitive state of the East, casting women into a state of servility, which has not yet disappeared from our customs.

The following maxims are taken at random from the sacred books of India.

Man is strength, woman beauty; he is the reason which guides, she the wisdom which tempers; one cannot exist without the other, the two are created but for one object.

Man is complete only by the woman, and every man who does not marry at the age of virility should be called infamous.

He who despises a woman, despises his mother!

He who is cursed by a woman is cursed by God.

Tears of women draw celestial fire on those who cause them to be shed.

Woe to him who laughs at the sufferings of woman! God will laugh at his prayers.

Chants of women are sweet to the ear of the Lord. Men, if they wish to be heard, should not chant the praises of the Lord without the women.

May the priests allow women to burn incense on the altars at the sacrifice for creation, fruits, perfumes, houses, flowers.

Men owe their pardon to the prayers of women; cursed be he who forgets it!

The virtuous woman is exempt from all purification, for she is not soiled even by impure contact.

He who forgets the sufferings of his mother in giving him life, shall live in the body of the screech owl through three successive generations.

There is no crime more odious than that of prosecuting women and profiting by their feebleness to despoil them of their patrimony.

In granting the part which accrues to her, to his sister, each brother should add from his own; also give as a compliment the finest heifer from his flock, the finest jewel from his girdle.

Women guard the house, and the divinities who protect the fireside are happy in their presence, the hard labors of the field should not be left to them.

The sentiments expressed in these quotations are not isolated; a entire work is devoted to them. All the ancient books are characterized by the same love and respect for women. Even the abridgment of Manu made by the Brahmins to favor their dominant ideas, though placing woman in a more submissive and less consequential position, cannot wholly, in many circumstances, ignore the primitive principles.

We have already cited in substance what it may not be idle to repeat here:

Women should be loaded with kindnesses and presents from fathers, brothers, their husbands and husband's brothers, if they desire prosperity.

Wherever women live in affliction the family becomes extinct, but when loved, respected and well provided for, the family increase and prosper.

When women are honored the divinities are satisfied, otherwise their acts are sterile.

Households cursed by withholding proper homage from women see ruin come upon them and destroy them as though struck by secret power.

In all households where harmony exists between husband and wife, happiness is assured for ever.

When relatives unjustly get possession of the goods of a woman, of her carriage or jewels, these wicked ones shall descend to the infernal abode.

The virtuous woman should have but one husband; the good man but one wife.

Under the reign of the Vedas, marriage was considered so indissoluble that the death of one did not give liberty to the other, if they had children.

How grand the ideas of duty and sentiments of the heart in this early civilization! It was so near the cradle of humanity that the sad ambitions had not been born which have since divided the earth and covered it with ruins, causing man to forget his celestial origin and the innocence of primitive life.

You can readily see that we cannot accept Judaism, with its cortege of superstitions, immorality and cruelties, as the guardian of primi-

tive revelation and the imitator of the modern mind. The religion of Judea as well as those of Persia and Egypt are the offspring of Brahminism and Hindoo decadence, which translators from the mother tongue have mutilated and adapted to the customs of the times.

The first result of the sad domination of the priesthood was the abasement and moral degradation of woman, so respected and honored during the Vedic period.

The sacerdotal caste in Egypt, took care to change nothing in that respect.

If you desire to rule a body of people as slaves and keep the minds of them imbruted, the most simple means is to read the history of this shameful period.

Degrade woman, pervert her morals, and you will soon make man an inferior being, without strength to struggle against the darkest despotism; for according to the fine expression of the Vedas, "The woman is the soul of humanity."

How well he comprehended—this mysterious and unknown author of the sacred book of India—that the woman, daughter, wife and mother, held the family by the most sacred bond of affection, and in inspiring the family with gentle and chaste virtues, moralized society!

But how well also, comprehended the priests, corrupted and famishing for power, that the debasement of woman was the surest way to accomplish their object!

Has Moses come to change this state of things and render to woman her true role, that which she enjoyed in the primitive times of the Orient? No!

Has he yielded to the customs of his time, against which he was powerless to react? it is possible—but this weakens still more our faith in revelation.

Ah! partisans of Jehovah, how you belittle God, and in what singular traditions rest your beliefs!

Look! Behold a civilization more ancient than yours—this you cannot deny—which places man and woman side by side, and gives both an equal place in family and society! You, newly born, among which pride has arisen—"people of God"—you are but the offspring of Hindoo decadence and know not how to find the pure doctrine of the earliest ages, or how to raise woman—to elevate your mother.

People of Israel, people of pariahs! cease to preach to us of thy Divine origin—thy reign was that of force and massacre! thou canst not comprehend woman who alone can regenerate thee.

Thou hast Ruth, it is true, of whom thou boasteth much of her candor, and of her attractiveness. We know her value and how she prostituted herself to Boaz according to the advice of her mother to make him marry her.

It was the custom of the time, do you say?

This is precisely what I have to reproach you with—you who pretend to descend from revelation!

Why have you not changed these customs? You have found a way to repeal the code allowing conquest, pillage, fire, and the sword, but you have been powerless to alter the code concerning modesty and virtue.

Do you remember the daughters of Lot prostituting themselves to their father! Abraham abandoning his children by his servants! of Tamar giving herself up to her father-in-law!

Do you remember the priest, Levite of Ephraim, who to calm and escape the fury of some inebriates, abandoned some women to their trages during a whole night?

It is time to judge all these things according to their value!

If you are not revelation, I accept your excuse! and admit with you that these sad things were the customs of the times. If you are revelation, I repulse you and say, your revelation is immoral!

Would you have us believe that God has created a progressive morality? that there is ancient law tolerating lasciviousness and a modern law proscribing it?

I reply that there is one law of eternal morality, given by God at the cradle of humanity, and all disregarding it violate the law of God.

I say to what claims to be revelation, that you are not that, because you have not sought to elevate woman; and that setting aside the traditions of ancient India, the India of the Vedas, you have continued the traditions of India in the Brahmanic time.

The woman of the Vedas is a chaste and worthy woman, the woman of the Bible is only a slave, and often only a prostitute. The woman of the Vedas is a companion for man and the honor of the domestic hearth.

The woman of the Bible is only a concubine. The Hindoo can have but one woman.

The Israelite made excursions on the territory of his neighbor, to procure Virgin daughters, and hesitated not to sell his own for a good price.

It is necessary to look to the corruption of Hebrew customs only, for the motives which induced Moses to change the rules and mutilate the Hindoo version of the creation of the world which he copied in Egypt, into the sacred books of the priests.

The Hebrew legislator cannot, at this epoch, during a reign of force, get a glimpse of the fine and affecting appearance of the free woman, chaste and devoted, reigning over the hearts of husband and children. I will say, however, in his behalf that if he had had the courage to attempt reform in that direction, his people could not comprehend him, and he would have succumbed to the prevailing spirit.

Throughout the East, woman had become the slave of a master, and no one dreamed of emancipating her, and restoring her to her proper position. Moses, no more than the others, thought of returning to primitive tradition.

He could not in these circumstances translate the Hindoo legend in all its sublime simplicity. To make the man author of the original fault, would diminish his prestige, wound the pride of this despot and teach woman that it was a wrong served on her, in the name of Divinity.

It is not in this alone that Moses forgets India. In the account given in Genesis, Jehovah does not announce the Redeemer to Adam and Eve after the fault, and it is not without astonishment that I see the Christian faith leaning on Moses, to sustain the idea that the Lord announced the Messiah to our first parents.

Genesis reads—3 chap., 22-25:

And the Lord God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil; and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever;

Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from which he was taken.

So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.

I have vainly scrutinized each phrase, each expression, not only of this book but of the four others attributed to Moses, and it has been im-

possible for me to discover anything, which in the most distant manner either directly or figuratively, could apply to the Redeemer.

It is only later that the prophets gathered this tradition, which India bequeathed to all nations, to reappear in all their sacred books.

It may not be superfluous to remark that Moses in his account of the creation says not one word in regard to the result of the angels, which we think was a fact afterwards borrowed from the religions of the East.

Thus this Hebraic religion is a Mosaic work, gathered here and there from ancient mythologies, and placed under the safe-guard of a revelation, which does not sustain itself when tested.

From all this I judge that Moses knew much less of the sacred books of India and Egypt than the Levites and prophets who completed his work.

L. W. S.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER XXIV.

MANCHESTER, June, 1869.

THE IRISH CHURCH DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS has been the prevailing subject in all our journals this week. The second reading of the bill was moved by Earl Granville on Monday night. The House of Lords was crowded. The galleries that run round the House were completely filled, and have been filled every night since, with ladies in brilliant morning costume. The prevailing blue of the season in every shade, intermingled with cool grey dresses, and bright purple contrasting with gay emerald green. The members of the Lower House mustered in great strength, and among the foreign diplomatists the noble presence of Mr. Motley, accompanied by some of the ladies of his family, was conspicuous in one of the front galleries. It cannot be said that the age of rhetoric has gone by. For this debate, on the well-worn subject of the so-called Irish Church, has afforded our hereditary legislators an opportunity for a series of brilliant speeches. They have varied in color and meter from that of the deep, but by no means neutral tint of the veteran Tory leader, Lord Derby, in which he clings to the last plank of the coronation oath with the pertinacity of a drowning man, and the not less fervent cleavings to the horns of the altar by Lord Redesdale and the Bishop of Ripon, quoting curses from the Hebrew prophets, to the lucid argument, cutting, like a diamond, a clear line between right and wrong, sent forth from the well-filled bench of bishops, by the Right Rev. Connors Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, the celebrated historian of Greece. Beginning with the proposition that the property of the Irish Church belongs to God, the Bishop takes higher ground and finely says that the plea is simply "heathenish." There is a sense, he said, in which all property belongs to God, and in this sense so does the property of the Irish Church, but in no other. The Bishop even dared to say that the building of a market-house where it is much needed, is, in the sight of God, as holy a work as the erection of a magnificent cathedral.

PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The publication of the "instructions" received by Mr. Motley from your government, upon the questions at issue between our countries, has afforded much satisfaction here, and, in spite of Mr. Sumner's speech and Mr. Gold-

win Smith's forebodings, we may regard all danger of a war between the two nations as over. You may be assured that Mr. Motley will be met more than half way by the British government and the British people. In the words of a leading journal in Manchester: "After explanation has been offered and reparation made, there is no reason in the world why the two nations should not be better friends than ever, nor is there any reason to suppose they will not be so when they come more fully to understand each other's feelings, interests and prejudices."

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

Our neighbors on the other side of the channel are in advance of us on this matter of the professional training of women. They do not reject female candidates for medical degrees; on the contrary, the examinations have been intentionally opened to them. Miss Garret, who now enjoys a lucrative practice in London, passed recently the second examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Paris. The subjects were Medicine and Surgery. The examiners were *bien satisfait*. Scientific instruction is given to girls and young women by Professors in the Sorbonne, and the classes sanctioned by the Minister of Public Instruction have been eminently successful. The need for the definite training of women to arts and professions has a fuller recognition in France than it has yet found in England. Governesses and teachers cannot there undertake work unless they are specially trained and have been *diplomés* as they say. You will be interested, I am sure, in the following account, taken from our ladies' newspaper, the *Queen*, of

THE FRENCH SOCIETY FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF GIRLS.

This is the continuation and enlargement of an older Society called the "Society of Maternal Protection of Young Girls." The first of these good works was begun in 1856, under the presidency of Mme. Lemounier, and had for its object to give a gratuitous education to a number of girls, and to teach them some profession which should afford them the means of honorable livelihood. Some children were placed in establishments in Paris, and some were sent to Germany; but as no institution was met with entirely suited to the views of the founders of the Society, they determined to make an institution of their own, and so in 1862, the Society took its present title, and began the first school for the Professional education of women which ever existed in France. At its commencement it had six pupils; there were forty at the end of the school year; and in October, 1863, when the school re-opened, eighty girls began their work. The school has been moved from its first house, and now, in the large premises of the Rue de Turenne, there is an attendance of over two hundred pupils. Nor is the establishment in the Rue de Turenne the only one of the kind. Another in the Rue de Laval in Paris, with exactly the same plans and organization, has at present nearly ninety scholars, and several similar professional schools have been commenced in the provinces.

The girls who are admitted to these schools must be over twelve years of age, and must be prepared to pass a preliminary examination in grammar and arithmetic, and also some examination on the subject they are especially about to study. The instruction continues for three years, and the programme is arranged in a gradually ascending scale. The pupils who are to study wood-engraving and painting on porcelain have special studies for four years' duration. The subjects of school study are those appointed by law for primary schools of the second grade. They are moral instruction, the French language, arithmetic, history, geography, science, as applied to the practical uses of life, drawing, writing, singing, and vocal music. The school takes pupils of all creeds, and the wishes of the parents with regard to the accomplishment of religious duties are always scrupulously observed.

The school hours are long. The doors are opened at a quarter to eight in the morning, and work goes on till six in the evening, an hour and a half being allowed for

rest, and divided into two intervals of recreation. There are two sets of studies—the general, including those already mentioned, and which are similar to those of ordinary schools, and the special studies, bearing on the professional training of the girls. The general studies take place from eight to eleven in the morning; then comes an hour's interval, and afterwards from mid-day to six in the evening, there is the special training. The school rooms in which all the studies are carried on are large, well-lighted and airy, and there is a play ground planted with pine trees, in which the pupils can pass their recreation hours. A library of more than five hundred volumes also belongs to the school, and the books have been given by eminent French authors and editors.

To follow their professional instruction the girls are divided into six groups, in which they receive training in commercial subjects (commercial arithmetic, book keeping, matters relating to money, and the English language being included in the *cours de commerce*), industrial drawing, wood-engraving, painting on porcelain, dress-making, and the making of underclothing. The work done is good and practical, and the money received for what is accomplished by the more advanced pupils contributes something towards the expenses of the school. The pupils are found to be industrious and attentive, and they pass the yearly examinations with credit to themselves and their instructors. The two Paris schools contributed to the Exposition Universelle, and a silver medal was awarded them.

When the years of instruction have terminated, the ladies belonging to the "Comité de patronage" take great pains to obtain situations for the pupils. "It is not enough," says the report, "to put working tools into the girls' hands, it is necessary also to give them occasion to make use of them." A considerable connection has been established between the schools and various houses of business, and there is no difficulty in obtaining places for the pupils. The money they obtain as remuneration varies from £20 to £60 a year; and as most of the girls are boarded when they go to their new situations, such salaries as these are good for young people of from 16 to 20 years of age. The ladies who make it their special office to attend to the placing of the girls in good situations continue to exert a motherly interest over them, even after they have left. As an evidence that the pupils are grateful for the efforts made in their behalf, it may be mentioned that those who have left the school have already founded a "Society of Mutual Help." As yet no one has needed the good offices of this Society, and so its members have employed their resources in helping some of the poorer pupils of the school in the Rue de Turenne.

The pupils who are attending the course of general instruction, and also one special study, pay ten shillings a month, and those who are receiving only one course of training pay nearly seven shillings a month. In order, however, that none who desire to learn may be excluded on account of inability to pay the fees, certain sums are given by the lady founders of the school to help the poorer pupils, and apprentices are taken in the industrial schools.

The work of this Society is all the more interesting from the fact that it was founded by women and has been managed almost entirely by women. There is a "Conseil Consultatif" of professional men chiefly, and three gentlemen are counsellors on the Finance Committee, but the "Conseil d'Administration," and the other managing committees consist of ladies. Amongst these are ladies whose names are well known in the literary world, as Mesdames Eugene Scribe, Emill Louvestre, Paul de Remusat, Jules Simon, Bischoffsheim, Amedee Guillemin, etc.

THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A course of lectures on this subject has recently been given at Winchester. They were well attended. The audience consisted wholly, of ladies. The inaugural lecture on "Thrift" was delivered by Professor Kingsley. "The Scientific Principle of Domestic Economy" was the better of the course. The first lecture, by Mr. Tegetmeier, was on "Meat, its Composition and Cookery."

MISS CARPENTER AT HOME AGAIN.

Miss Mary Carpenter has returned from India and is now at her home in Bristol and happy

restored to health. You are aware that she has left the important work in promotion of female education in India, which she had so well commenced, by the express wish of her medical adviser who declared it to be unsafe for her to remain in that country.

PROGRESS OF OPINION IN INDIA.

Here is one instance of the change taking place in Indian opinion, among the cultivated class in Bombay, on a matter of importance to women of India:

A HINDOO JUDGE ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.—A curious item of news by the recently arrived overland mail is supplied by the *Times of India*, which paper prints an advertisement to the effect that—"I, Rao Bahadur Moroba Cannoba Ballajee, surnamed Vijayaker, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, by caste Pathare Kehatri, otherwise called Patane Prabhu, by profession a judge of the Small Cause Court of Bombay, do hereby notify that I, who have been a widower for several years, am now prepared to enter into a matrimonial alliance, according to the Hindoo law, with a widowed Prabhu female. I shall therefore be glad to receive written applications from widowed females, or their parents or other guardians, until the 10th day of June next, offering to marry me. No female need apply whose age is under 20 or above 35 years, or who has children by her first husband." Upon this uncommon document the *Times of India* remarks: "The judge in question has long been known as an earnest advocate for the abolition of the baneful custom by which Hindoo widows, who are often children, are prohibited from contracting marriage. The advertisement he has issued possesses, therefore, none of the sensational elements which characterize similar wife-seeking notifications which occasionally appear in some newspapers. Mr. Moroba, in his own person, is doing his best to defy the evil custom of his caste, and, by making publicly known his 'intentions,' he hopes to encourage other widowers of his caste to follow his example. The advertisement has, of course, caused considerable merriment, but that neither detracts from the worthiness of his purpose, nor does it occasion him the slightest disturbance."

"WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH THE WOMEN?"

Mr. W. Rathbone Greg has lately published a pamphlet on this subject. In a few pages he gives us a pithy and suggestive discourse on this "great question of the day," as the *Saturday Review* admits it to be.

Mr. Greg founds his argument upon the statistics furnished by the Registrar-General, by which it appears that we have in England and Wales 1,248,000 unmarried women between the ages of twenty and forty, and from the disproportion between the numbers of the sexes from 700,000 to 800,000 of these women are probably living in enforced celibacy. As emigration is one cause of this disproportion, Mr. Greg proposes as one part of his remedy the encouragement of the emigration of women to the colonies which are in need of them.

The next point taken up is the luxurious mode of living demanded by the exigencies of "Society" in the present day. This acts as an effectual bar to marriage and can only be remedied by habits of greater simplicity and economy. The value of culture—religious, moral and intellectual—is urged as the only means to a higher state of civilization which will lead to a better order of things than at present exists.

It is interesting to see so many able minds and eloquent pens exercised on this question, but excellent and pertinent as are many of the remarks in this pamphlet, they are but like the gropings in the dark compared with the deeper thoughts and profounder remedies given in J. S. Mull's little volume, which I noticed last week.

I remain, very truly yours,

REBECCA MOORE.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

FACTS WITHOUT FANCIES.

Editor of the Revolution:

In the city of Janesville, Wis., living next neighbor to my cousin, with whom I am spending a few weeks, is a couple who, according to human law, have, for ten years, sustained the relation of husband and wife. This legal husband commenced married life the most despotic of tyrants, and has continued to prove himself the same up to the present time. He owns his legal wife, body and soul, and exercises unlimited authority over her, with less mercy than most men show to their horse or dog. The first week after their marriage, he brought a whip into the house, and gave his wife to understand that whenever she failed to please him it should be used upon her, and true to his original promise, it has, time and again, been used upon the slightest provocation, and often without her knowledge when or wherein she had offended. Many a time he has said to her, M——, go and sit on that chair, or do thus and so, and if she did not start upon the instant, the whip was vigorously applied; when sick, he has repeatedly struck her hard blows with his hand, and has kicked and knocked her down, when within two weeks of her confinement. He compels her to cook his food, to make, mend, wash and iron his clothing, and do general housework, besides chopping her own fire-wood (and all this, too, when she is on the verge of consumption), and never furnishes her a farthing for herself or children. Hence, in addition to her manifold duties, she is obliged to take in sewing in order to procure for herself the most needed clothing. And worst of all, the extent of her sufferings and abuse in the more intimate, sexual relations, I dare not write—suffice it to say, the brutality and indecency of his treatment exceed anything that tongue or pen can describe. And yet, notwithstanding all this abuse, this woman feels that she is obliged to continue living with this brutal husband (although her sufferings are so great that, but for her children, she would long ago have put an end to her earthly existence) and for the following reasons: That neither society nor law offer any haven wherein she can screen herself from his terrible vengeance—nor any protection for her individual rights—nor any guaranty that to her shall be given the custody of the children. What better can we expect of the laws of a state which give the husband the right to collect and use the wife's earnings, though they are required to feed and clothe herself and children, than that they will also make the father the custodian of the children, however cruel and unnatural a parent he may be?

Besides this man's abuse of his wife, he treats his children so unmercifully, they are in constant fear of him—and has been seen to whip his horses until they lay upon the ground from pain and exhaustion, and the neighbors then interiered. But no interference in behalf of the wife, no practical sympathy, no protection for her anywhere, but, on the contrary, a pious neighbor woman tells her it is commanded in the Bible: "Wives obey your husbands." What an outrage upon justice, and what an insult to all womanhood to preach such nonsense at any time and under any circumstances! But you may ask, has he no provocation to be severe? No! He is so, simply because he is a natural-born tyrant, and the laws and customs of society teach him that it is his privilege and prerogative to rule with a rod of iron. His father was so before him, and his own child manifests the same disposition. What an illustration of the law of "hereditary descent," and all the consequences involved!

I do not write this in proof that all men are tyrants, nor all women slaves, but as an illustration of what man's prerogatives are, and what he is permitted to do, if he choose, though in violation of the law of right and decency—and also to show what rights and privileges woman is denied, and how helpless she is to defend or protect herself. I write it, because facts are the most convincing arguments, and will the most effectively prove the great necessity, for woman's enfranchisement and complete liberation from every kind of oppression and injustice. Progress and humanity make the demand imperative, and soon or late all men and all women shall be equally free, equally independent and self-sustaining.

The instance I have related is not an isolated one. There are thousands of parallels to it all over the land, with which the public should be brought face to face, that they may the more fully comprehend the nature and necessity of the cause we advocate, and also the more fully appreciate its dignity and distinctiveness. In view of such facts, who can doubt, either the common sense or justice of woman's claims to the ballot? or fail, there-

after, to assist in the good work, either by strengthening word or sustaining act?

ELVIRA WHEELLOCK RUGGLES.

WOMAN MURDER.

PENALTY IN A NEW YORK COURT.

On Thursday, July 15th, John Hilbert was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, of the murder of Eliza Callahan. According to the evidence, Eliza Callahan, who lived with Hilbert as his wife, came into his shanty, which was among a collection of such hovels near 65th street and 9th avenue, late on the night of the 6th of March, in a condition of extreme intoxication. Hilbert, thereupon, had a fight with her, pounded her face, neck and arms almost to a jelly, with a huge cudgel, a broom-stick and a broken bottle, and in the morning the wretched creature was found dead, crouched under his bed. All of these facts were established on the trial, and what does a justice-loving public suppose is the punishment meted out to such an infamous wretch? Could it be less than that decreed to Hester Vaughan for alleged child murder? The murdered person had been a victim to the liquor traffic legalized by men, she had dared to answer the blows and curses of her superior (?) associate in vice and infamy, with responsive blows and curses, and she was a woman. The Recorder deliberately, and in defiance of the probable resentful and revengeful feelings of many husbands, and keepers of mistresses, pronounced sentence of one year in the Penitentiary. "Have women not all the rights they want?"

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.—Notice is hereby given that the third annual session of the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at ten o'clock, a.m., on the 16th day of August next.

All Trade Unions, all Co-operative Associations, all Labor Organizations of every kind, in every part of the country—whether composed of men or women—are entitled to representation, as prescribed in the constitution.

WM. H. STILVIS, Pres. N. L. U.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—This association holds its regular weekly meetings at the Woman's Bureau, 49 East 23d street, every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All who desire to instruct or be instructed on the question of Woman's elevation and enfranchisement are invited to attend.

A RASH ACT.—A novel marriage took place Lawrence, Kansas, recently. The lady had just come on from Scotland to meet the gentleman, who resides near that city. The parties had never met before. She had never seen the man whom she had sailed across the ocean and come out to Kansas to meet, and to marry, in obedience to a betrothal made by the parents in the old country.

VERMILION, OHIO.—The requests of our valued correspondent shall be complied with, but her communication is entirely too long for our short columns.

EQUITY KNOWS NO DIFFERENCE OF SEX. The law of equal freedom manifestly applies to— Hence the several rights deducible from that law, must appertain equally to both sexes.—Herbert Spencer.

The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editor.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1869.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Don't fail to notice the figures on your wrappers, for they tell you the number at which your subscription expires; if you do, you'll fail to receive your paper.

S. B. A.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION AT NEWPORT, R. I.

A WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE Convention, under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, will be held in the Academy of Music at Newport, Rhode Island, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25 and 26 days of August next.

The success attending the recent gathering at Saratoga, warrants the most sanguine hopes and expectations from this also. The intense interest now everywhere felt on the great question, renders all appeal for a full attendance unnecessary.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, Mrs. Celia Burling, Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford, Mrs. Wilbour and Miss Susan B. Anthony. The Misses Alice and Phebe Carey, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. E. H. Bullard and many other of the most eminent women of the country, will be in attendance. Names of other speakers will be announced hereafter.

In behalf of the National Woman's Suffrage Association,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Pres.

A. L. NORTON, } Advisory Counsel for the
PAULINA W. DAVIS, } State of Rhode Island.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

THE TABLES TURNED.

To make our position clear and to enable our masculine law-makers to take a feeling view of the situation, let us suppose the tables turned, and that no man in this republic had ever been permitted to exercise the right of suffrage.

Imagine the government administered for the last century entirely by women. After depriving the sons of Adam of all their inalienable rights to person, property, wages, children, they had legislated, as they undoubtedly would, on their tastes, habits, sentiments and affections. Under this dynasty the manufacture and sale of whiskey, the importation of tobacco, the opening of gambling saloons and brothels, smoking and spitting and swearing were all strictly forbidden. The men, weary and heart-sick of their oppressed, down-trodden condition, had prayed, petitioned and protested against these wrongs with pen and tongue, in public and private, year after year, in season and out of

season, but all in vain; for as men and women differ as essentially as "silk and flax, as daisies and sunflowers," how was it possible for one sex to understand the wants and tastes of the other, and legislate with fairness and wisdom? The women firmly believed that the restraining laws they had made for these captious, carnal men, were far better than any they could possibly make for themselves, and so they reasoned with them and ridiculed them by turns, but the men, still chewed the bitter quid of discontent, and a few rebellious spirits here and there tried to stir up the indignation of the whole sex. So matters went on until, in the progress of events, the country was in such a terribly disorganized condition that it was evident to all that something must be done. The women naturally enough thought that the extension of suffrage to all their sex might bring about the much needed reform; so a great discussion arose all over the country, on the general question of suffrage, as to whether it was a natural or political right, and if natural, then black women, no one thought of men, as well as white should share its privileges. Accordingly it was decided to enfranchise the black women, and the proposition was received with wild applause from Maine to California, and after much debate in Congress and out an amendment to the Constitution was submitted, demanding "womanhood suffrage" in every state in the Union. The men pricked up their ears to all this talk and thus discussed among themselves:

"Well, if these tyrannical women reinforce themselves with more of their numbers, our doom is sealed. While native born women of property and education have held sway, we have been most grievously robbed and oppressed, their rule has ever been unjust, one-sided and fragmentary; everything in our condition and the country at large is deplorable; justice is a mockery;—bribery and corruption rule alike every branch of our government, and what have we to hope from the present proposition to enfranchise all the ignorant, degraded types of womanhood, native and foreign, now crowding our shores. It is evident to any thinking mind that we need some new element in government. Man's thought is imperative to make and administer law with justice and wisdom."

"Such men as Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Douglass, Beecher, and Bushnell met in convention and declared out and out that if they could prevent it, not another woman should be enfranchised until they had some representatives in the councils of the nation. "The idea," said they, "is simply preposterous, that every shade of ignorant womanhood is to make laws for us, while we, refined, educated, tax-paying men have not one word to say. Our rights never can be protected in the nature of things, until we have a voice in the laws, and the government never can be safe and stable until all classes are represented. We have had enough of woman's governing. Let us make the welkin ring with our demands, that if there is to be any further extension of the suffrage, educated men come next in order; it is but just that some of our class be admitted into all the rights and privileges of citizens."

Just as their enthusiasm was at white heat, up rose the silver tongued orator, Anna E. Dickinson, baton in hand, and rapping them all mercilessly on the pate, she cried, "Down, you ignorant, narrow, selfish men, you besotted democrats, masquerading in the garb of human rights! had you been educated in my school, you

would not stand here to-day clamoring for your own rights nor those of your race or sex, but you would make angels weep with your eloquent appeals for the black women of the south, the most peeled and down-trodden of all God's creatures! Do you not see that if the black women are enfranchised it lifts that whole race to a level with the proudest Saxon? and when all women of every color and clime are safe in the political kingdom that a mighty stride in progress is taken? Then man's turn comes next, naturally, and properly, for it will leave the naked, base, intolerable, illogical test of sex, so monstrous as it stands isolated, that it will almost topple over of its own weight."

The men were so charmed with the dash and brilliancy of the young orator and so confused with her sophistry, that they were about to shout "Womanhood Suffrage!" "this is the black woman's hour!" when Mr. Phillips, with streaming eyes, arose and said: "Be not deceived, oh men of the republic! think not that woman in a conglomerate mass will understand you better or legislate for you more wisely than the few have in the past. What assurance have you that the ignorant hordes you are now marshalling into the political citadel will not be the first to pull up the draw-bridge and bar the gates? If such women as Miss Dickinson and her compeers have no appreciation of what is galling and humiliating to us, what can we expect of the Dinah's and Bridget's? 'Womanhood Suffrage' is national suicide and our destruction. The conceit too of these women passes all understanding. Having brought our government to the very verge of destruction, one would think they would naturally turn to us for assistance; but no, they regard the opinion of the most ignorant of their own sex as of far more value than the wisest from man!"

Let our readers make the application, for this is the way the case stands to-day for woman.

E. C. S.

DECISION DIABOLICAL!

ONE of the court reports last week read thus: The child Anna Larout, eleven years of age, with her step-father, Charles F. Gittens, of India street, Greenpoint, appeared before Justice Voorhies yesterday to complain of Ludlam Cornell, of No. 5 Benson street, New York, who was arrested the previous evening on a charge of rape. The child originally accused Cornell of ravishing her three times, on Wednesday night last, while she was alone with him at her step-father's residence. The fact that she was injured was attested to by a physician. The accused yesterday pleaded that the child consented, and the Justice held that the law did not hold men responsible in such cases when the child is over ten years of age! Cornell was discharged.

State and church, common consent and general usage have decided and declared man to be "the natural protector of woman," and here is a specimen of his protection. Here is Ludlam Cornell's protection, and Justice Voorhies's protection in a New York court, under New York law. New York law, civilization and religion abandon girls "over ten years of age" to the last of such human fiends as this Ludlam Cornell, only if they can procure their "consent" to such abominable, unnatural outrages! This is the legal as well as natural protection which justice Voorhies extends over his little daughters of ten and eleven and twelve, if he have them. And the daughters of Fifth Avenue. And Murray Hill. And the baptized children of Grace Church. And of Trinity Church. And all the churches! "The fact that Anna was injured was attested to, by a physician." "In

jured," but what of that? The child "consented." She may have been injured for life. But suppose she is; "she was eleven years of age!" And she "consented." So her outraged "was discharged." The child was injured; a physician said so, but then it was not the wretch who ravished her that did it, though the horrible act was "three times repeated!" He was innocent, and was acquitted. Justice Voorhies discharged him under the law of the christian state of New York. Only the child sinned by consenting. Why did not justice Voorhies order her to be stoned to death? he himself casting the first stone! In an offence so so diabolical as that, somebody was guilty, and the court declared Cornell innocent, so there was nobody left to stone to death but the poor child.

Let the ravishers who go about seeking whose little daughters they may devour, be careful as to the age of their victims. Be sure of more than ten years. Ten years and a day will do, or a night. But remember justice Voorhies says, and the law of New York says, the victims must be "over ten years of age." And New York religion helped to make and sanctifies the law. And, demons, be careful of another thing! Be sure that you can make the court believe your victims consented! That, too, is very important. In little Anna Larou's case, that was what saved your fellow-fiend, Cornell. It is not likely he produced any witnesses to swear they heard her give "consent." Justice Voorhies would not be so hard on him as that. His own declaration doubtless would be all the justice would require. He might possibly ask him to be good enough to hold up his hand and swear to it. And that he could do doubtless, without pricking his conscience skin-deep. So the case was disposed of as flippantly as though a brood of chickens, or a litter of kittens only were involved; instead of one of God's "little ones," whose protecting angels in heaven "do always behold the face of their Father!"

And now who can ever expect any extermination of such indescribable horrors, until woman herself, the mother of these babes, has a voice in both the making and executing of the laws? What mother's, what woman's heart is not wrung with anguish unutterable, at only reading such a decision as stands at the head of this article? Not to speak of being the mother of the poor victim of a fell demon's lust; a court's ungodly decision; a state's most inhuman, unnatural and unrighteous laws; a public sentiment foul as the breath of perdition, and a religion that solemnly sanctifies it all!

It is said that woman does not want the ballot. True, nor does she want children in, alas! how many million homes? And so she kills them, kills them unborn! The awful time predicted has come. Nature has changed;

And mothers, monsters prove!

What wonder, then, that the courts abandon the daughters over ten years old to the tender mercies of the ravisher! That mother who does not wish and strive earnestly to obtain the right to equal voice and participation in the government in every department, has abandoned her young daughters too. She is accessory to all the terrible ruling of Justice Voorhies and all the courts. Nay, she is an accomplice with all the innumerable Ludlams Cornells who prey upon woman virtue, young or old. With such mothers we shall have such monsters as he, such judges as Voorhies, and such legislators as made the law on which he based that diabolical decision. The woman, the mother more

than all, who, in view of this Anna Larou case, and the rulings of the court upon it, does not desire the ballot, does not desire all the power possible for her protection and that of her children, is certainly logically consistent in quenching the life of her offspring before they are born. Many of the ancient philosophers and stoics inculcated and practiced suicide as the best escape from inevitable ills. Women who do not desire the ballot, who are willing to trust their daughters to such protection as the laws and courts now give them, would add little to their present fearful culpability, by openly proclaiming and defending, as well as perpetrating the crimes of foeticide and infanticide.

We scarcely blame the Hindoo mother for tossing her female child to the crocodile to save it from her own sad fate. But what shall be said of American mothers, of New York mothers, who plunge their little ones into a fouler stream than the Ganges, where crocodile Cornells and crocodile Voorhieses, more dreadful than swim those waters, mercilessly prey upon them? The legislature having decreed that at ten years old they are able to protect themselves! And if their virtue be torn in pieces and devoured, their bodies despoiled, their souls polluted, their salvation imperilled, it is their own fault. For behold! were they not "above ten years of age?" and did they not "consent" to the ruin?

P. F.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

It is actually to be tried in Cambridge, Mass., without delay. May it be without fail! The time will come when the present modes of life among rich and poor, will be held as miserable vagabondage. The world should be ashamed of itself. Thousands of years old, and yet could not get a living any way under heaven, only that it has new fields always open to forage! Had slavery been confined to its original domain and never allowed to rove over the western and south western states and territories, its death would have been chronicled full fifty years ago. So all our present and past filibustering, especially present, tell the secret of our national continuance. Our country could support unknown millions, with a wise economy exercised, on less hard labor than is now done by the forty millions. But for the vast new territory that we have to run over, tread down and waste, like herds of cattle broke into a prairie of ripening corn, we should be absolutely bankrupt to-day. We should have been long ago. All the gold of California and the world couldn't save us. New England isn't cultivated. Nor New York, nor Pennsylvania, nor any of the old States. And our household economy is no better than our agriculture and horticulture. It is just like it. It is fearfully laborious, wasteful, unwholesome, and much of it insufferably unclean. Families in the cities go often into the very slums, and out of hovels, burrows, garrets, and every conceivable form of human sty, they snatch their cooks, chambermaids and even nurses for their children; frequently so filthy as to be unendurable until furnished with baths, brushes, combs and better clothes than when hired, they possess of their own. Some of the best houses in New York have been suddenly peopled with vermin in variety by the coming of a new housemaid with her carpet-bag from such habitations. Every week the city papers give descriptions of the "tenant houses" as visited by their reporters, too sickening to read, too loathsome almost for pub-

lication. But it is in these, and in the meanest of these, that myriads of our "domestics" are born and live and grow, till old enough to report at the intelligence offices, or to advertise in the *Herald* as "a good American girl, accustomed to cooking and all kinds of housework." Or if newly imported from abroad, the case is not unfrequently still worse; as all travellers can testify who have seen where so many of them were born, how they were cradled, what they were, on what they were fed, and in what schools they were taught. These poor beings are not to be reproached for their poverty, nor for their degradation. The rich, the well-to-do in the world, are to be blamed, if any body, that there are such, and in such multitudes. And our vagabond housekeeping in all its multi-form departments is part of the penalty for so unnatural and unnecessary a state of human society.

It is indeed high time Co-operative Housekeeping was tried. It is said that a considerable number of the first women in Cambridge are undertaking the experiment. They propose a provision store, a bakery, a kitchen and laundry. If they succeed in the first three, so as to secure wholesome food and cookery, and make them generally available to human needs they will deserve, and will ultimately enjoy, too the gratitude and blessings of the human race. The laundry cannot fail when the other objects are reached and secured. THE REVOLUTION will watch this unspeakably important enterprise with a solicitude and hopefulness, too, commensurate in some degree with its importance.

Since the above was written and in type, I have received some extracts from an address on this subject, delivered by Mrs. Pierce herself to a large audience of ladies in Cambridge, and published in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Some of the more practical portions of it are as follows, and it is only want of space that prevents giving the whole of it. Mrs. Pierce says:

I do not wish to lay too much stress on the economy of a co-operative kitchen, since we do not certainly know what proportion it will save, or whether it will save anything at all. I would rather inspire you with faith in its superior comfort, convenience and perfection. For one, I should be perfectly delighted to have no such thing around my house as the kitchen sink, with the greasy pots and pans that have to be continually in it, even with the neatest cook; no such floor as the kitchen floor with its greasy spots always having to be washed up; no dreadful smell of grease pervading the house whenever anything is fried; no soap suds flavor to my breakfast on Monday mornings; above all, no swill pail! Think, too, of the mental range and distress one could escape when one has no cook to tell one just as one has got her trained in all one's ways, "If you please, mum, will you get another gyeel, for I'm going to lave when me week is up." These are the pains from which we would be free. As for the pleasures we would experience, as I said before, we scarcely know what cooking, as an art—as a fine art—is. I, for one, am not disposed to blame too much the cooks for the ignorance of their blunders. Go into your kitchen for a week—do all the cooking, and half the washing and ironing, and keep everything clean, and see whether to accomplish such a variety of work does not take off the interest in the main business of cooking. . . . Our bakery we expect to make perfect, and to have home-made and French bread and biscuit, white, brown and Indian bread, waters, cakes and pies of every description—made, too, not of such butter as any housekeeper would think poison (as the case is said to be now in the bakeries), but of the best and sweetest materials. . . . Another point of view from which we may regard the kitchen, is that of a training school in housewifery for young ladies. It is difficult now for girls to get any knowledge of, or taste for, cooking, for a good many reasons. One is, that a home kitchen is not usually a pleasant place to work in. It is small, hot and sometimes dismal. The kitchen sink is in it—unsightliest of objects. The cook may or may not be obliging, just as it happens. Mamma very often does not know enough of cooking to teach her daughter; or, if she does, would rather do it

herself than run the risk of the food's being spoiled. If the cook knows anything, she is sure not to want a young lady in the kitchen. If she does not, of course she cannot teach her much. But a co-operative kitchen, would be a large, high, light and cheerful apartment. A dozen young ladies in short dresses and white aprons standing at the long, snowy table, under the direction of the head cook, would be a very pretty and pleasant sight, and they would, no doubt, enjoy it quite as much as they ever did any class in their lives. I hope we may have some fathers and mothers, who do not care for the co-operative kitchen, cheerfully paying down their \$100 that their daughters may have a six months course of lectionthere.

We hear much said about the disgrace American girls attach to domestic service, but if those ladies who have hitherto been forbidden by conventionality from earning any money and taking any salary, now assume, as we hope and intend they shall, various offices about the kitchen and laundry, should there be then any unwillingness on the part of those girls who go now into shops and printing offices and district school-rooms, to be employed there? One of the great objections to service is that they are at every one's beck and call and do not have their evenings nor their Sundays free.

We hope too, that those truly admirable women who now at home do all their own work with so much dispatch, economy, and skill, will be among the most valuable and valued officers and employees of the association. Not her husband's money, or her own, or his social position will be the measure of a woman in co-operative housekeeping. Those women will best deserve the respect, confidence and gratitude of the community who serve it best, and such women are to be found in every station, and are of every religion and nationality.

As for sending the meals round hot, there is a box made of wood and lined with wool and felt, which keeps food hot in a tin vessel for hours. It is called a "Norwegian kitchen," and that matter of transporting the food which every one thinks so difficult is one of the easiest things in the world. There is a man in Hanover who sends round dinners daily to one thousand families in little carts drawn by two dogs, and dinners are sent from restaurants to families as a regular business in all the large towns of France and Italy. Our kitchen, at present, only contemplates sending round breakfast and dinner, as tea is not usually a hot meal, and people will boil their tea-kettle over gas for themselves. The subscription to it has not been fully decided upon, but on account of the great expense of fitting it up it is \$100, which includes the bakery for those who wish it. If a separate subscription to the bakery is desired, it will probably be \$25. We estimate that to start properly will require at least \$8,000 or \$9,000.

It will be seen that economy is not the first thing Mrs. Pierce studies. That is not to be overlooked, but comfort, cleanliness, health, life itself even, are all involved in the enterprise, and so economy must hold a very secondary place in the calculations. Mrs. Pierce does not over-state when she declares "we scarcely know yet what cooking, as an art, is." It is indeed "a fine art." Her remarks, too, on training girls to household affairs are most excellent. I have more than once made the same or similar in THE REVOLUTION, as reader can witness, and am glad to find my own position so ably and so admirably defended.

P. P.

THE APPROACHING ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The last great council of the kind now contemplated at Rome, and for which arrangements are making on the sublimest scale was held in 1545 at the city of Trent in the Italian Tyrol. A correspondent of the New York Times says "this gathering of the faithful embraced seven Cardinals, three Patriarchs, thirty-three Archbishops, two hundred and thirty-five Bishops, seven Abbots, seven Heads of Orders, and one hundred and forty-six professors of theology—all of whom figure in a curious painting which still remains in the red marble church where they held their protracted sessions, which extended over a space of eight years!" Eight years! Tell it not in Washington! Publish it not to the American Congress!

HOW PEACE IS PRESERVED.

Two classes of persons surprise a traveller in Europe by their multitude; soldiers and priests. In Catholic countries or cantons, both swarm in devouring multitude, and the women are drudges and beasts of burden. It takes two hundred and eighty thousand men to preserve the peace in Austria. Spain, before the Cuban rebellion, got along comfortably with about the same number; perhaps a few thousand less. Italy has only six thousand less than Austria. Germany keeps three hundred thousand of her ablest-bodied, constantly behind the drum and fife, and France more than four hundred thousand. Russia, of course, has more than any of the others, costing her above eighty million dollars a year to victual and clothe them. Great Britain boards and blankets her peace preservers, for seventy millions per annum. Such is the cost of thrones and crowns away down in the afternoon of the nineteenth century of christian proclamation and grace. Of course, with such myriads of the young and the strong so appropriated, not one of them producing the salt for his potato, or the string to his shoe, and yet a single one of them costing more than half a dozen of the ordinary laboring men and women, nothing but poverty, degradation, misery, are possible. And all these reign there in full regalia of terror, woman their mournfullest victim. To see her yoked with dogs and donkeys to carts and ploughs, tugging patiently, sorrowfully, silently along, doing, indeed, every kind of out-door work that men or beasts ever do in this country, or any country, with idle, worthless soldiers and priests hovering everywhere to keep her down, aye, to keep her and her equally wretched brothers and sisters in sorrow and toil down, down from rising in Revolution and rebellion, for this is what soldiers and priests are for, in all those countries, to see this and more, and worse, as is there constantly seen, must make the angels weep, or heaven would be scarcely more desirable than the hells with which these victims are threatened if they dare break, or even rattle, their chains.

P. P.

IMPORTANT ENGLISH NEWS.

The first general meeting of the Woman's Franchise Society was held in London on Monday of last week. Among the notables present were John Stuart Mill, the author and statesman; Lord Houghton, Right Hon. James Stansfeld, Junior Lord of the Treasury; Henry Fawcett, Member of Parliament for Brighton; Rev. Charles Kingsley, the author, and Louis Blanc, the author. There were also many ladies present. Addresses were delivered by many well-known speakers, and a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring Female Suffrage. For so much we are indebted to the Atlantic Cable. In a few days, our English correspondent, whose eye is omnipresence itself almost, where our cause is concerned, will doubtless furnish full particulars. It cannot be doubted that Great Britain is to lead the United States in extending suffrage to woman, as she did in giving liberty to her chattel slaves.

Another item of the very highest importance to religious toleration everywhere, is the triumph of the Liberal party in the British Parliament in the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The solution of no ecclesiastical problem has been watched and waited for with more interest than this in many years, perhaps in all history. Per-

fect religious freedom is the demand of the nineteenth century. And it will have it, too everywhere, before the century closes; though probably at a cost of which the age little dreams and seems at present but poorly prepared to meet. Of the recent triumph in Parliament, the New York Herald says:

The Irish Church is now free. Had its founders approached Ireland in the same attitude in the days of Elizabeth—with an open Bible and without the sword—the condition of Europe would be to-day quite different, Great Britain would have been spared many humiliations and the United States of America been wanting in hundreds of thousands of emigrants, for better or worse.

With religious toleration in Ireland and Scotland, the Establishment in England will also soon have to give way.

P. P.

A CHEER FROM SCOTLAND.—An Edinburgh correspondent writes thus pleasantly, in a private letter to Miss Anthony, of Mrs. Elizabeth Pease Nichol:

I have read your letter to Mrs. Nichol and am glad to send you her name (which is a host in itself), as a subscriber. She has paid me £1 on account. Please let Mrs. Nichol's subscription date from 10th of June. * * * I wish you could see her as she is, dispensing good to all around, herself a fountain of light and love.

All that you say in your letter I feel to be most true about the difficulties of the struggle. We must needs accept the situation and work on in faith, nothing doubting of the final triumph of truth and right.

I think Miss Faithful retains the copyright of her lecture which is not published.

I have been traveling in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and have only just received THE REVOLUTIONS for June 10, 17 and 24. I rejoice to mark your progress in America.

The writer of the above is an English lady now travelling in Scotland, but there are perhaps more Americans than she knows who can witness to every word she writes in appreciation of Elizabeth Pease Nichol who from her youth has been known in Great Britain and this country, as a faithful and fearless advocate and worker in every benevolent and philanthropic enterprise; especially in the cause of emancipation in her own country and abroad.

P. P.

AN IRISH SUGGESTION.—It is generally supposed that Irishmen as a race are the sworn foes of the colored people. More than one great Convention has, however, nobly asserted the contrary, within the past few months, and the old prejudice is gradually giving way. It did not exist until it was taught by the democracy, republicanism and religion of the country to its adopted populations. And now that slavery is gone it will gradually disappear, as must the shadow always when the substance is removed. The Irish People, an able journal of this city, devoted mainly to Irish interests, comments on the persecutions of young Douglass on account of his color by the Washington Printers Union, and closes thus:

On this matter we have one more word to say: there is no fairness, and no sense, in attempting to keep out a "colored" compositor from an office where he can earn his bread. This is a position that cannot be maintained, and may as well be gracefully abandoned. We know nothing of the qualifications of this Douglass; it is a matter which concerns his employers. What we do know is, that white men ought to be ashamed of shrinking from competition with negroes; and further, that if negroes be indeed capable of doing better work at a cheaper rate than white men, they ought to get all the work, and will get it.

That is manly. O'Connell himself could not say more, and would not say less.

P. P.

We call the attention of our readers to our English correspondence this week.

ENGLISH PROGRESS.

EXTRACT of private letter from the indefatigable Miss Lydia Becker, dated Manchester, July 10, 1869.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: Mrs. Moore keeps you so well informed of all that passes that I can hardly add anything to her account of the progress of events in England; but I must transcribe for you a note written by a lady who was an eye witness to the triumph of our cause in the Municipal Franchise, in the House of Commons.

JUNE 9, 1869.

DEAR MISS BECKER: We are quite amused to see you had not yesterday discovered our victory. It is most satisfactory. There was no report because the hour was so late. Only Mr. Jacob Bright and M. Bruce Home Secretary spoke. Of course the former made a good speech, it must have been so, since members were willing to listen to it at half past one in the morning. Then Mr. Bruce sprang up, complimented Mr. Bright on his speech, said the case was unanswerable, and the government would support the amendment. Honorable members rubbed their eyes and looked somewhat astonished, but no one had the courage to oppose it and there was no division. It was a case of *vent, vidi, vici*.

Of course the Bill is not yet law, and the House of Lords may refuse to sanction the amendment, but the Bill was read a second time on Thursday last. So far there is no opposition, which may, however, arise in Committee. The Earl of Lichfield has charge of the Bill, and the Earl of Kimberly (Lord Privy Seal) has agreed on the part of the Government to support the Municipal Franchise for women.

Have you anything analogous to this in the States? Have the women who pay local rates any vote in the local government akin to that which women in England have received from time immemorial?

Wishing you all success, I am, dear Miss Anthony, Yours sincerely,

LYDIA S. BECKER.

In answer to Miss Becker's enquiries, it may be said that in one or two states, Kansas and Wisconsin, I think, women are permitted to vote in towns and cities on questions pertaining to public schools, and the licensing of the sale of spirituous liquors and kindred beverages. There are also a very few municipalities where women who pay taxes are permitted to vote on measures pertaining to the location, making and repairing of streets and roads. We always urge women to improve these opportunities so far as possible, as *daring experiments* to prove to all doubting and trembling man and woman kind, that a woman can vote and live! and that neither earthquake, pestilence, nor famine will result from such temerity.

P. P.

WOMAN AND TEMPERANCE.—There was an immense gathering of the friends of Temperance on the sixth instant at Concord, Mass., in Walden Pond Grove. Many of the ablest and oldest champions of the cause were present, including Rev. Horace James, Dr. Miner, Gen. Neal Dow, and others, too numerous to mention. Among the speakers was Hon. Rodney French of New Bedford a distinguished politician who said: "he was not there to instruct or amuse the assembled multitude, but to make some plain remarks in favor of the cause in which they were all engaged, the suppression of the liquor traffic. There was one other question that should receive attention, and that, he said, was equal rights—female suffrage. The temperance cause could not triumph without woman's aid." It is remarkable that the old anti-slavery meetings are almost alone in persistent determination to ignore the woman question.

THE WEEKLY SUFFRAGE MEETING.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association held at the Bureau on Tuesday of last week was well attended, as usual, a number of new faces being among those present, among others several intelligent looking men, not reporters, watching with great interest the course of proceedings.

The Vice-President, Mrs. Phelps, took the chair, Mrs. Stanton being absent. Mrs. Norton acted as clerk. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Wilbour then read the report of the Executive Committee first, on the financial condition of the association, which was most gratifying, \$292 having been received since the first of May, of which \$250 had been paid Mrs. Phelps as rent for the parlors and committee room for one quarter at the rate of \$1,000 per annum, and \$25 expended for stationery, printing, etc., leaving still a small balance on hand. The report then recommended the filling out of the committees, which was done by the following appointments:

Ways and Means—Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Dr. Jones.

The Petition—Mrs. Vosbergh.

The name of Mrs. Meredith was also added to the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Phelps was appointed Treasurer *pro tem*, in the absence of Mrs. Miller.

Miss Anthony then reported the Saratoga Convention, and stated the gratifying fact that since the call published last week in THE REVOLUTION for money and members, quite a number of names and a considerable sum of money had been sent in to the office.

Mrs. Norton made a few vigorous remarks dwelling upon the peevish course pursued by the papers in noting the most foolish item of personal gossip about the President or any other distinguished man, and yet ignoring and passing by with few words this mighty movement of the best women of the country for their enfranchisement.

Mrs. Dr. Lozier then moved that we take the names of men as well as women to our petition for suffrage, and urged that it would add strength to the request, for if distinguished men would sign it, their wives would also add their names and influence.

After some debate, mostly in favor of the change, this motion was carried.

Mrs. Norton suggested that there should be evening meetings of their association, which would be attended by men and women whose occupations prevented them from coming during the day.

Several ladies hoped that the day meetings would not be done away with, and it was finally decided that the afternoon meetings should be continued as at present and that after September first there should be evening meetings held at some time to be then appointed.

Dr. Hoerber suggested that some women be appointed delegates to the Woman's Convention to be held at Berlin. On motion of Miss Anthony, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose and Miss Safford were appointed delegates.

Mrs. Blake then spoke of the news from England that morning of the meeting for the enfranchisement of women, held by John Stuart Mill and other friends of the cause, and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this association heartily rejoices at the news from England of the convention for the enfranchisement of woman, and

while sympathizing with their success feels with regret and humiliation how far aristocratic England is in advance of Democratic America in the cause of Woman Suffrage."

Mrs. Wilbour suggested that it seemed arrogant for the few women who gathered here weekly to represent the nation of women, and suggested some change in the notice given of the meetings, for as it now stood the magnificent sneer had been made about the "six women" at the Women's Bureau calling themselves the National Association was really pertinent. It might be said in future that our meetings were under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Without definite action on this point, the meeting adjourned.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

At the grand Labor gathering in Framingham, Mass., on the fifth instant, a long, able, and excellent letter was read from R. S. Spofford, Esq., the law partner of Hon. Caleb Cushing, from which the following brief excerpts are taken:

But to be capable of accomplishing anything in this direction, under existing circumstances, that, I am persuaded, which is the one thing requisite—the thing, indeed of paramount importance—is a well compacted, liberally established system of organization which, in breadth of scope and democracy of spirit, shall represent nothing less than the universality of labor, its common brotherhood and sisterhood, independently of race, religion, color or sex; and having in view no other ends than those over which truth, justice, freedom and humanity preside,—that, I say, is the one essential desideratum of this, our time, and our country. . . . If, under such circumstances, it is inquired, what good can be accomplished by the association of those who, not responsible for them, are but their victims, I mean the people, the laboring masses of the people, I retort with the inquiry of what good thing could be accomplished without such association, and this irrespective of what may be the political future of the country? And here I wish it to be understood that, speaking as a democrat, my democracy, like that of the late Governor Andrew's, will not permit me to score a man either because he is black, or because he is ignorant, or because he is poor, nor, will I add, because he is rich, and in "masses of the people," I include both sexes, all colors and all races, a democracy that will ere long be the only one recognizable as such throughout the whole limits of the United States. With such an association, and with an administration, be it of whatever party it may, in sympathy with it, nay even with an administration opposed to it, the inquiry will not be what is possible for it to do, but what is impossible for it to do, and that, too, even if its moral influence only shall be exerted.

Only want of space prevents the insertion of the whole of this admirable defence of labor in its present contest with monopoly and capital.

P. P.

At Grammar School No. 54 annual reception, in this city, last week, the prize-medals were awarded to Miss Kate Grant Bliss, 1st class; Miss Fanny Grant Bliss, 2d class; Miss Sarah McArdle, 3d class; Miss Sarah Gallagher, 4th class; Master George Cummings, 5th class. The prizes were offered for superior scholarship, and the successful competitors, without intending it, perhaps, present an illustration of the manner in which young ladies distance their fellow students when their equal rights are granted without question.

WHERE ARE THE RICH WIDOWS?—So shrieks an aggrieved tax-paying "Bachelor" in last Saturday's *Tribune*, because he did not find more of their names in the *Tribune's* list of Income tax-payers. Are there not as many there, as on the list of registered voters? Why should "Bachelor" or anybody look for more!

PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE following Petition was adopted by the National Woman's Suffrage Association at their meeting held at the Woman's Bureau, June 1: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned women of the United States ask for the prompt passage by your Honorable bodies of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, which shall secure to all citizens the right of Suffrage, without distinction of sex.

ALL persons interested in the cause are requested to cut out this petition, and paste it on a piece of paper, having a line drawn down the centre, signatures of men to be on the left, women on the right. Each person who signs is to be solicited for a contribution of ten cents towards the expense of circulating, to be sent with the signed petition to the Woman's Bureau, 49 E. 23d st., New York, before December 1st.

IMPORTANT CORRECTION.—Foreign names badly written will get printed wrongly. In a letter in THE REVOLUTION of the 15th inst. the name of E. Marwedel was quite disjointed. In the same letter, is another German name and sentence, too, needing notice. Translated, the whole reads thus: Prof. F. Von Holzendorff, President of the Society for the Enlargement of the Sphere of Woman. The letter in question is important as the announcement of the Convention to be held in Berlin on the 5th and 6th of November, under the auspices of that Association. The National Woman Suffrage Association of America, as will be seen in another column, have appointed Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose and Dr. Mary J. Safford as delegates, and they will attend that convention, both having already arrived in Germany.

CONNECTICUT.—A Woman's Suffrage Convention is soon to be called in this grand but conservative old commonwealth. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, has been appointed and cheerfully consents to act as Advisory Counsel for the state. Miss Anthony reports a most interesting interview and visit with her and Mr. Hooker at the home of Thomas and Paulina Wright Davis in Providence on Thursday and Friday of last week. The arrangements for the Rhode Island and Connecticut conventions were under consideration, and those for the former matured.

MRS. E'S APPEAL.—It will be found on the first page. Let none, especially in New York, overlook it. Let no lover of liberty, and especially of woman's enfranchisement, disregard it. The colored man votes and none too soon. I is voted for. His old Virginia master has just elected him to Congress. He holds office all over the South. But alas, for the colored woman there! Her case, in some respects, is even more desperate than ever. And many leading abolitionists have abandoned her and all women, white and black, to their doom, under the plea that "this is the black man's hour!" So it is; but is it not also the black woman's? Mrs. Gage's thrilling appeal will find response in every true and noble heart.

P. P.

DESPOITISM AHEAD.

So thinks Prof. Willcox of Washington. And he hastens to warn the country of the danger in the columns of the evening Press of this city. He does not base his apprehension on Democratic representations," for he says, "though they maintain the true view, their assertions are worth little because made for party objects." So he summons to his support the best republican authority and more than makes out his case. But not many will believe him. The nation didn't believe there would be war till a half million troops were sent to the field. Even Wendell Phillips didn't believe South Carolina would secede, until Sumter swore the deed was done. He thought and often declared "she had'n't money enough to buy a pair of crutches on which to hobble out of the union." But he forgot that she never observed the eighth commandment and so could steal a pair. Now, he and others help Mr. Willcox to sound the note of "despotism ahead," on this wise, and the country will do well to heed the warning:

Wendell Phillips foretold, at the outset of the war, that at its close we should have centralization; and since its close he has repeatedly exposed the prevailing corruption. William Lloyd Garrison has accepted an engagement from the Reform League to do the same thing. B. F. Butler has pointed out the operations of the National Bank and whisky rings. William Sprague has dwelt largely on the prevailing corruption and the concentration of wealth. Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells, and Amasa Walker have shown the greenback swindle in its true light. George W. Julian, Stephen S. Foster, Gerrit Smith, and William Goodell have protested against land monopoly. Senators Fessenden and Trumbull have detailed the miseries of office-seeking and office-getting. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has testified to the aristocratic tendencies of women. Henry Ward Beecher has given one of his strongest sermons to denounce common public knavery. Horace Greeley has stoutly assailed the whisky gamblers, the currency speculators and lobbyists, William Cullen Bryant, John Bonner, and Leavitt have exhibited the robbery of the masses, which its perpetrators call "Protection." George William Curtis has pronounced the President's patronage immense and alarming, and has discussed the dangers of immigration. James M. Ashley, in taking leave of the House, in which he had served freedom and his constituents for ten years, declares that the great danger of the country is the increasing executive and judicial power, and the common disregard of the rights of minorities.

A crowd of witnesses might be added to these, but so many may suffice to-day.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, now of Massachusetts, has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Universalist Society of Bridgeport, Conn., and will enter upon her duties as pastor of the society August 1st. The New Haven Journal says, Miss Brown is the only female preacher engaged in the state, and adds, she is said to be very talented, and to preach very effectively, without even the aid of notes in the pulpit, and presumes, she may be heard ere long in the pulpit of the Universalist Church in that city.

GUARDIANS FOR DRUNKARDS.—It is said the Illinois Legislature has passed a law classifying drunkards with idiots and insane people, and giving their property and persons to the charge of guardians. It has been suggested that inasmuch as their wives have the principal plague of them, and all the care of them in delirium tremens, or whatever horrible evils they bring upon themselves, they, as a general rule, should be the appointed guardians, and that they should have sole care of the property also. Illinois sends some men to Congress, and to other offices in Washington, where such guardians would be fit accompaniment.

P. P.

AFRAID OF THEIR HUSBANDS.—A Wisconsin correspondent asks, "What shall we do with the thousands of women who want very much to sign the petition, but are afraid of their husbands? There are thousands who are actually afraid of them, and cannot even attend at any meeting, and there are thousands who only for the sake of domestic peace cannot sign. Now, these women being heart and soul for the suffrage, ought we not to take their initials and head some columns by, 'afraid of their husbands?'"

Would that course help the case at all? Would it give such women courage? or their husbands manliness and decency? It is impossible but that offences such as these husbands will come, for a long time yet; though woe must be to the wives to whom they come? Light and lightning both are needed to illumine or break up many a den of darkness and cruelty, all over the country.

P. P.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND lately presided in London at the annual examination of the infants and girl's schools, Crown-court, and distributed the prizes in the presence of a large circle of ladies. The London Echo says, "the infant school, containing nearly 200 tiny infants, presented a striking proof of the great success which crowns infant teaching, carried on without over-exerting or exhausting the infant mind. Her Grace expressed the highest satisfaction and delight on this occasion."

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The Kingston Sentinel out there, has this among the county official business which has a frightful resemblance to old times:

The Sheriff was ordered to sell Mrs. Mary Ferrington, and her two children, and Margaret McCulloch, poor persons without means of support, to the lowest bidder for one year. Wiley Smith bought Margaret McCulloch for \$250. John M. Mabe bought Mary Ferrington, and her children for \$140.

MRS. LILLY SPENCER.—Harper's Bazar, speaking of this excellent personage, says she has experienced all the vicissitudes of life. She is married and has eight children, has performed all sorts of labor, indoors and out, but her genius has so far risen above all obstacles as to have enabled her to produce works of art that have given her an assured position among artists.

TURKISH BATH IN CHICAGO.—It is springing up everywhere. Miss Dr. Hendricks, a highly intelligent and scientifically educated lady, has established one on a small but very efficient scale in Chicago, and with the Swedish Movement Cure super added, is said to be treating many chronic and acute diseases with much success.

THE REVOLUTION—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.—The following is extracted from a private note to Miss Anthony, by an excellent friend in Philadelphia:

I am glad you have your sister with you, and that you do so wondrously with your REVOLUTION. There never was a paper edited better, or more handsomely printed. Send me the missing numbers, for I cannot bear to lose one of them.

DON'T RUN UP STAIRS.—In houses from two to ten stories high, there is much getting up stairs. And servant girls are often seriously injured by it without knowing it. Nobody should

ever run up stairs. Eminent physicians advise against it, even were the house on fire. Only to snatch human beings from the flames, they say, can justify it.

AUTHOR'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—We have received a circular announcing that Horace Greeley, Peter Gerard, Thomas Cottrell Clarke, and Mary Kyle Dallas have formed an Association pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled: "An act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mechanical and Chemical purposes," passed February 17th, 1848, and of the several acts extending and amending the same, the object of which seems to be, as set forth in their constitution, as well as in the name of the Association, to protect its members against loss in the publication of their works, and to conduct a general book business. The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars divided into ten thousand shares of ten dollars each. The ninth article of by-laws reads thus:

Every work judged worth printing will have a separate account establishing the gain or loss resulting from its publication. The net gain shall be divided monthly as follows, viz.: three-fourths for the author, and one-fourth for the Association as reserve funds. In case of loss, such loss shall be entered among the expenses of the Association.

But the works of living authors will be published only when they are members of the Association.

LITERARY.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy, Gathered "Behind the Scenes in Richmond." Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta. National Publishing Company. 1869.

Such is the title-page of the most remarkable book in some respects that has for a long time been brought to market. It was noticed in THE REVOLUTION as extensively as convenient some time ago, advance sheets having been sent for the purpose. The book is said to be sold only by subscription, and that is not always a recommendation. It can hardly be recommended on any grounds. A city contemporary thus speaks of it:

"The leading men of the Confederacy come in for a share of Mr. Pollard's criticism. The Confederate Congress was 'a peculiar stock of shame'; it was weak and ignominious; it was 'a mere servile appendage to an aristocracy the most supreme of modern times.' The individual members were arrant cowards. Gen. D. H. Hill, one of the most prominent lieutenant-generals in the Confederate service, is described as 'a man of coarse and brutal eccentricities'; Senator Hill, of Georgia (no relative to the General), as 'weak and servile'; Gov. Brown, of Georgia, as the 'coarse, obese prince of southern demagogues.' In fact, there were not half a dozen men of respectable abilities in the south."

If this description and representation of the south be just, what kind of compliment does it pay the north, that raised an army and navy comprising 2,656,583 men, actually registered and credited to the states, and in hundreds of well-fought battles on land and water could not conquer, and did not conquer, until it emancipated the slaves and turned them also into the field and the fight?

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE BEST ASSOCIATION YET.—The Maternal association of Paris is composed of aristocratic ladies who have agreed to nurse their own children. It numbers at present nearly 200 members.

Miss Garrett has passed the second examination for the degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Paris. The subjects were medicine and surgery.

Laura Parina, a young lady of 21, now owns the genuine Cologne factory, and is worth 2,000,000 thalers.

A new monthly paper, entitled *the Discoverer*, is about to be started in Paris with the object of legalizing divorce.

The prospectus states that there are not fewer than 45,000 separated men and women living in France, that the Courts have at the present moment 1,533 demands for separation, and that, moreover, the number of couples separated voluntarily is immense.

A girl won the rifle-shooting prize at the Lucerne trial.

Madame Olympia Audouard, it is said, is coming to America to establish a colony some where at the west. She is a genuine republican and reformer.

When the Princess of Metternich was about leaving Paris the other day, she submitted to her husband a dressmaker's bill for 112,000 francs. He paid it. Then she brought out a milliner's bill for 2,250 francs. "My dear," said the Prince, as he opened his purse again, "I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall have the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."

Women, it is said, do one-half the type setting on the literary papers of Paris.

A Paris correspondent says that Mlle. Nilsson is to receive for her approaching tour in this country \$120,000 in gold, and the entire expenses of herself and two attendants. Of this sum \$10,000 is deposited with the Messrs. Rothschild, to be handed to her on the eve of sailing, and the remaining \$110,000 is to be paid within ninety days after her arrival in New York.

In many of the large towns in England they are erecting what are called public dining halls, where good, clean, cheap food is served up at the rate of five pence for a meal. Boston is imitating to some extent, but New York can neither imitate England in good, cheap food, nor Boston in free baths.

"BLANCHIR."

ANOTHER grand step towards the enfranchisement of woman, is Mr. Skinner's "Blanchir," a new compound for washing without rubbing. In the dark ages it was said, "there is nothing like elbow grease" to make things nice and clean. We can assure our readers that "Blanchir" is far better, for it not only saves the clothes from wear and tear, but the knuckles of the unhappy satellite of the wash-tub. We shall always have our washing done with "Blanchir" and early on election day (when it chances to come on Monday), so that all the heroines of the suds will be able to reach the polls in season to vote, for a general cleaning out of the muddy pool of politics. We advise every woman to get a quart bottle (price 35 cents) of "Blanchir," and obeying the laws laid down for its use, turn the dreaded washing-day into a family amusement, for fairy fingers can manage the whole programme, where "Blanchir" presides. E. C. S.

MRS. MARGARET MURRAY of 130 East 23d st., N. Y., of whom all may enquire, has thoroughly tried Mr. Skinner's "Blanchir" and declares that it merits every word of promise given in his advertisement. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—While the men have their Reapers, Mowers, Horse-Rakes, Thrashing-Machines, etc., every woman has a just claim to be provided with such labor-saving implements of household use as the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER and DOTY WASHING-MACHINE.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—During the past eleven years I have had a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine in constant use, and it has never required the least repair. I take great pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker as the best for family use.—Mrs. J. G. Phye, 108 West 12th street, New York.

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE.—J. L. Harlem & Co., manufacturers of Silver, and Silver Plated Ware, have been long and favorably known at their old stand in Maiden Lane as men of fair dealing and uprightness. There may be found at their extensive establishment, a choice collection of Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Coolers, Baking Dishes, Wine Frames, etc., etc., and what every family needs at this season of the year—a splendid Ice Pitcher, which they have to suit all tastes and pockets. This firm warrants every article to be as they represent them. Give them a call. J. L. Harlem & Co., 41 Maiden Lane, New York.

Financial Department.

THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. IV.—NO. 4.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy on Saturday at 6 to 7 per cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent. The weekly bank statement was generally considered favorable. The loans are increased \$2,633,600, thus showing the expanded condition of the banks. The deposits are increased \$5,190,559. The legal tenders are increased \$2,412,156, and the specie is decreased \$976,026, being an increase in the legal reserve of about \$1,400,000.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	July 19.	July 24.	Differences.
Loans,	\$257,608,289	\$259,641,889	Inc. \$2,633,600
Specie,	31,055,450	30,079,424	Dec. 976,026
Circulation,	34,178,437	34,110,798	Dec. 67,639
Deposits,	188,431,701	193,622,260	Inc. 5,190,559
Legal-tenders,	51,859,706	54,271,862	Inc. 2,412,156

THE GOLD MARKET

was firm throughout the greater part of the week, and on Saturday was strong and advanced, the price being 136½ to 136¾ owing to the heavy shipments of specie, combined with the reports that bonds had declined ½ per cent. at Frankfurt and London.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
Monday, July, 19,	136½	136¾	135¾	135¾
Tuesday, 20,	135¾	135¾	135	135½
Wednesday, 21,	135¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
Thursday, 22,	135¾	135¾	135½	135½
Friday, 23,	135¾	135¾	135½	135½
Saturday, 24,	135¾	136¾	135¾	136¾

The exports of specie during the week were the large amount of \$3,082,015, making the aggregate since January 1, \$20,294,770.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed strong on Saturday, prime bankers 60 days sterling bills being quoted 110 to 110½, and sight 110½ to 110¾.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was strong and active, closing on Saturday with an upward tendency, especially in the Vanderbilt stocks.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cumberland, 31½ to 35; W. & F. & Co. Ex., 22½ to 22¾; American, 42½ to 42¾; Adams, 60½ to 60¾; U. S., 70½ to 70¾; Mer. Union, 10½ to 15; Quicksilver, 15½ to 17; Canon, — to 61; Pacific Mail, 84½ to 84¾; West. Union Telegraph, 37½ to 37¾; N. Y. Central, 215½ to 215¾; Erie, 29 to 29½; Erie preferred, 54½ to 55½; Hudson River, 190½ to 190¾; Harlem, 155 to 155½; Reading, 97½ to 98; Tol., Wabash & W., 73 to 74½; Tol., Wabash & W. pref., — to 80; Mil. & St. Paul, 77 to 77½; Mil. & St. Paul pref., 87 to 87½; Fort Wayne, 152½ to 153; Ohio & Miss., 31½ to 31¾; Michigan Central, 132 to 134; Michigan Southern, 106½ to 106¾; Illinois Central, 141 to 141½; Cleve. & Pitts., 108½ to 108¾; Rock Island, 114½ to 114¾; Northwestern, 80 to 80½; Northwestern preferred, 94 to 94½; Mariposa, 7½ to 9; Mariposa preferred, 15½ to 16.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were strong and advanced at the close of the week, especially in the ten-forties.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States sixes, Pacific Railroad, 108 to 108½; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 121½; United States sixes, coupon, 121½; United States five-twenties, registered, 121½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 123½ to 123½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 121½ to 121½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 121½ to 121½; United States five-twenties, coupon, new, 1865, 120½ to 120½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, 120½ to 120½; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 120½ to 120½; United States ten-forties, registered, 110½ to 110½; United States ten-forties, coupon, 111½ to 111½.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were \$2,663,664 in gold against \$2,437,101, \$2,091,000 and \$1,786,830 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$5,128,494 in gold against \$6,925,955, \$4,170,212, and \$4,842,459 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$4,638,910 in currency against \$3,713,122, \$4,431,637, and \$3,634,936 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were the large amount of \$3,082,015 against \$1,762,546, \$908,734, and \$851,937 for the preceding weeks.

WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.

DEVOTED TO

WOMAN:

HER EMANCIPATION FROM

Religious, Social, Political, and Moral Degradation.

Published every Saturday, at Dayton Ohio.

J. J. BELVILLE, Proprietor.

A. J. BOYER,
ELIZA B. BURNS, } Editors.
MIRIAM M. COLE, }

Believing as we do that a Higher, Holier, and Happier Mission awaits Woman than the one in which she is now struggling, and one she is ready and anxious to possess, as soon as the Political barriers which now hem her in on all sides can be removed, the first and highest aim of the WOMAN'S ADVOCATE shall be to labor for Woman's Political Elevation—for her Enfranchisement.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

The Woman's Advocate, published at Dayton, Ohio, battles manfully for woman's wages, suffrage, equal rights, and a chance in the world generally for the sex we all adore and yet abuse.—Springfield Republic.

Decidedly the best woman's journal that has yet reached us is the Woman's Advocate, published at Dayton, Ohio. It deals vigorous blows, and will assuredly be felt as a power in the cause of woman wherever it goes. We most heartily wish it a wide circulation, and every way a grand and successful career. No paper in the country deserves a more liberal patronage. Ohio should multiply its circulation like leaves of autumn.—Revolution.

The Woman's Advocate is a production of the almost universal agitation of the question of woman's rights and wrongs, both in and out of marriage. We bid it, and the cause, God-speed.—Banner of Light.

The Dayton Woman's Advocate has come out enlarged and improved. It is a bright, plucky, wide-awake advocate of the cause of woman. Its tone is unexceptionable, it is fearless and trenchant, and strikes home every time. It is doing yeoman service in the good cause, and should have a most generous patronage.—Agitator.

The Woman's Advocate, of Dayton, Ohio, is destined to be a shining light of no small magnitude in the cause of woman.—Livingston (La.) Herald.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....\$2 50

One copy, six months..... 1 25

Address the proprietor, J. J. BELVILLE,
81 94 Dayton, O.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

This University receives gentlemen and ladies alike. Its Collegiate Term for the Fall opens August 26.

Entrance Examination August 25.

For information, address

R. FISK, JR., President,
81 84 Canton, N. Y.

C. W. TAPPAN, PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

Commercial street, few doors W. of 3d,

ELKO, NEVADA.

Meals, 50 cents; Lodgings, 50 cents; Private Room
Spring Beds, 75 cents 81 104

The Revolution,

Devoted to the discussion of

S U F F R A G E ,

The only means by which

E Q U A L R I G H T S

can be secured to

W O M A N

in the STATE, the CHURCH, the HOME and the World of WORK.

An AMERICAN MONETARY SYSTEM—Greenbacks for money, as well for Bondholders and Capitalists, as for the Working Classes.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editor.

TERMS:

One year,	52 copies,	\$3.00
Six months, 26 "	"	2.00
Three " 13 "	"	1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 insertion,	20 cents per line.
4 " "	18 " " "
13 " "	16 " " "
54 " "	14 " " "

An extra copy of THE REVOLUTION will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE subscribers at \$3 each; or six copies for \$15, or if preferred a handsomely bound copy of Vol. 2, containing Mary Wollstonecraft's "RIGHTS OF WOMAN."

Subscribers to THE REVOLUTION will find on each wrapper the Number with which their subscriptions expire. The paper is stopped when the term of subscription closes.

The volumes of THE REVOLUTION commence the 1st of January and July. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of the order.

In remitting by Mail, a Post Office Order, or Draft, payable to the order of Susan B. Anthony is preferable to Bank Notes, since, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender.

In ordering THE REVOLUTION, the name and address should be clearly written. When the direction is to be changed, both the old and the new one must be given.

Address SUSAN B. ANTHONY,

REVOLUTION Office,

No. 49 East Twenty-third street, New York.

W E U S E

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S

PERSIAN HEALING OR PINE-TAR SOAP.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"—no other is genuine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, BATH and NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

IT CURES Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head, and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO.,

43 Ann street, New York.

A DELINE INGRAHAM, Psychometrist and Clairvoyant. Attends to Diagnosis and treatment of disease. Delineations of character. Also the adaptability of certain organizations to special pursuits, business, or professions indicated. Seances daily for harmonical unfoldment, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings for Spirit Communion. No. 224 West 33d street, between 7th and 8th avenues. 73 1y

MRS S. S. L. JONES, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIST.

265 WOODWARD AVENUE,

DETROIT, MICH.

VITALITY PLANS,

VITALITY PREMIUMS,

VITALITY DIVIDENDS.

The greater the vitality and probable longevity, viz. the greater the capacity for living, the greater the advantages to be enjoyed in this Company. Should not this be the case?

This is the only company in the world that thoroughly classes its risks; therefore, the only Company in the world that confers upon the probably long-lived their equitable rights.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL (HALF A MILLION), \$500,000

100,000 PAID UP IN CASH.

NO MORE WILL BE CALLED THAN IS NEEDED, Has now completed its intended plans, and presents them to the public (see new circular) as still more pleasing than heretofore to those whose long-lived ancestry, good constitution, excellent habits, etc., will probably induce a longevity that the average of those usually insured cannot attain.

Its brief history of nearly three years has conclusively demonstrated that its interesting system and scientific method are entirely correct, and that the probably long-lived are truly entitled to the great advantages here obtainable.

More than two thousand living persons now belong to the BEST class, from which it has lost but four by death in the whole period, a fact that alone demonstrates the great superiority of the probably long-lived, the capability of selecting and classing them, and the claim upon public approbation to which this Company is entitled for originating and prosecuting its equitable methods.

Its last circular will be interesting to every one, whether desiring to insure or not. Send or call for one.

Those already insured, but unjustly, need not despair; there is a relief for them.

Agents who receive no more for working up the best than for the poorest cases, should understand that the true value of the BEST lives is appreciated by this Company. When the ancestry averages over 75 on both sides, and the constitution, habits, etc., are superior, let the party be presented where his value is recognized.

Let any one whose ancestral and personal record is good, send or call for the documents and be rated and classed; it will do no harm, will cost nothing, and will be at least interesting and often very valuable.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN, U. S. Senator, New York city.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-Governor New York, Utica.

Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. U. S. Treasurer, New York city.

Hon. NATHANIEL WHEELER (Wheeler & Wilson, New York city), Bridgeport, Conn.

Hon. ELIAS BROOKS, Ed. N. Y. Express, Staten Island.

Hon. WM. T. COLEMAN (W. T. Coleman & Co., New York city), Yonkers.

Hon. V. M. RICE, ex-Sup., Pub. Inst. N. Y. State, Buffalo.

A. N. GUNN, M.D., ex-Health Officer of Port, New York city.

T. S. LAMBERT, M.D., Author Anat., Phys., Hyg. etc., New York City.

B. F. BANCROFT, ex-Cashier National Bank, Salem, N. Y.; V. P. Nat. Trust Co., New York city.

EDWARD B. BULKLEY (Bulkley, Murley & Cecil), New York City.

JUSTUS O. WOOD (With Wheeler & Wilson), Staten Island.

J. W. BRADLEY (West's, Bradley & Cary), New York.

JAMES CRUESHANK, LL.D. (Supt. Schools), Brooklyn.

E. E. MILLEGAN, Esq., Kingston, N. Y.

HENRY SALISBURY, 173 Broadway, New York city.

GEORGE L. BULKLEY (Bulkley & Co.), New York city.

JOHN F. TROW (J. F. Trow & Co., Printers).

EMERSON W. KEYES, Esq. (Dep. Subt. State Bank Dept.).

Dr. E. D. FULLER, Peekskill, N. Y.

CHARLES E. BULKLEY (Whiting Manufacturing Co.), New York city.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr. (Bliss & Cadwallader, Counsellors and Attorneys), New York city.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

B. F. BANCROFT, Esq., President.

T. S. LAMBERT, M.D., Agent-in-Chief (Vice-President).

A. N. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon-in-Chief.

G. E. BULKLEY, Esq., Treasurer.

FREDERIC SHONNARD, Esq., Secretary.

E. E. MILLEGAN, Esq., Gen'l. Sup't. of Agencies.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Counsellor.

Prof. JOHN PATERSON, Advsy. Actuary.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

NOS. 419 & 421 BROADWAY,

Corner of Canal street.

NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE AGITATOR.

DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

The increasing interest in the questions of Woman's Education, Work, Wages, Social, Legal and Political Status, has led to the establishment of a Western journal, devoted to their discussion. It advocates the rights of woman in every department, notes the progress of the cause at home and abroad, and maintains a high literary character. It has been received with great favor in the West, has been widely welcomed as a demand of the times, and is meeting with extensive and generous patronage.

The AGITATOR is under the Editorial management of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and Mrs. Mary L. Walker. It is published weekly, and furnished to subscribers at \$2.50 per annum, invariably in advance.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Of all the champions of her sex, there is hardly one more capable than Mrs. Livermore of setting the cause before the public in its true light. The AGITATOR, under her management, cannot fail to commend itself and the cause it advocates to all right-thinking persons. We wish it abundant success.—New York Independent.

We have no hesitancy in pronouncing the AGITATOR the best journal of its kind now published anywhere, and a careful perusal of its columns will most effectually answer the false charge that "woman has no logic." We wish it abundant success.—Detroit Herald.

The AGITATOR is just perfect—could not be improved—so clear, so dignified, so cogent and logical. I do not hesitate to pronounce it the ablest paper published in Chicago.—Prof. Haven, of the Chicago Congregationalist Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Livermore is a fearless champion of the sisterhood, with plenty of brain and judgment, and the AGITATOR will make its influence widely felt. May its days long in the land.—Chicago Republican.

The AGITATOR exceeds all the contemporaries of its particular school, in everything that should commend an organ of opinion to the patronage of the sex.—Chicago Evening Post.

The AGITATOR is one of the ablest papers of the age; clear, forcible and eloquent. No woman should fail to read it.—Weyauwega (Wis.) Times.

The AGITATOR is proving itself by far the best paper of its class yet made.—Chicago Correspondent of the Boston Christian Register.

Subscriptions sent to the Publisher,

D. P. LIVERMORE,
Chicago, Ill.

A PLEASANT HOME, AT MODERATE prices, will be found at 23 and 25 East Fourth street, New York, for permanent or transient Boarders.
DR. M. P. BROWNING & CO.

MISSSES WALTON,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS,
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS.

AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY PIANOS.

105 JEFFERSON ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

S. A. E. WALTON.

M. L. WALTON.

DANIEL DAY,

LADIES' SHOE STORE,

Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order. Particular attention given to deformed feet, enlarged joints, bunions, etc., etc.

Also Day's Celebrated French Gloss for Boots and Shoes.

372 Bowery, near Fourth street. Two blocks from Broadway, New York. 77 99

JOHN F. HENRY,

8 College Place, New York.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND FULL STOCKS OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, STANDARD HAIR RESTORATIVES, FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, SOAPS, COMBS AND PERFUMERY, COSMETICS AND COLOGNES, BRUSHES, POMADES, &c., &c. TILDEN'S AND TRAYER'S FLUID EXTRACTS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of Twenty-third-st, and foot of Chambers-st, as follows, viz.:

From 23rd-st. 6:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m.	From Chamber st. 6:45 a. m. 8:00 a. m.	
		For Paterson. Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and Improved Drawing Room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change. Way Train, Daily, for Greycourt and Intermediate Stations.
8:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	For Hackensack, Piermont, and Monsey.
9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	For Paterson. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
9:00 a. m. 10:00 a. m.	9:15 a. m. 10:00 a. m.	Sleeping Coaches attached from New York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo. Way Train, Daily, for Port Jervis and Intermediate Stations.
11:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
12:00 m.	12:00 m.	For Piermont and Monsey. Daily for Paterson. Way Train, for Middletown, and Intermediate Stations. Also for Piermont.
1:00 p. m. 1:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 3:30 p. m.	For Paterson & Hackensack. For Piermont and Monsey. Orange Co. Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's (except Oxford), to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville, and Port Jervis.
4:00 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m.	Way Train, for Suffern, and Intermediate Stations. Also for Hackensack.
5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	For Piermont and Monsey. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
5:00 p. m. 5:30 p. m.	5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m.	Sleeping Coaches attached from New York to Buffalo.
6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	Way Train, for Suffern and Intermediate Stations. Also for Hackensack.
6:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change.
6:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	For Paterson, Piermont, and Hackensack.
8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
11:30 p. m.	11:30 p. m.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and Intermediate Stations.
12:00 p. m.	12:00 m.	Saturday night only, Theatre train to Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241 and 257 (cor. Twenty-third st., and Fifth ave.) Broadway; and at Depots foot of Chambers st., and foot of Twenty-third st., New York; and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

MISSSES CRANE, KETCHAM & BOWER,
DESIGNERS

AND

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,

763 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARRIE T. CRANE, FRANCES KETCHAM, LAURA E. BOWER.

INVALID'S HYGEIAN HOME,
FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.

R. T. TRALL, M.D.,
ELLEN BEARD HARMAN, M.D., } Physicians.

Treatment strictly Hygienic. No medicines, alcoholic stimulants, nor Turkish Baths employed. Send stamps for new circulars. Philadelphia Office, 929 Chestnut st.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
New Marble Fire-proof Banking House, Nos. 1 and 3 Third Avenue, New York, opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM \$5 TO \$5,000.

One dollar received on deposit.

Interest commencing in January, April, July, and October, and moneys deposited on or before the 20th of these months draw interest from the 1st of the same.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

70 96

HOT BISCUIT, MUFFINS, WAFFLES,
BREAD, ETC.,

May be eaten Hot with impunity by INVALIDS and DYSPEPTICS! if made with

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING

BREAD PREPARATION.

Prepared under direction of Professor E. N. HORSFORD, of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

It restores to FINE FLOUR the PHOSPHATES which are removed with the bran. It agrees alike with infants and strong men. Send for the printed opinions of Baron Liebig, of Germany; Prof. Doremus, of N. Y.; Dr. C. T. Jackson, Mass., State Chemist, and others.

WILSON, LOCKWOOD, EVERETT & CO.,

69, 94 201 Fulton street, N. Y., General Agents.

LADIES,

The new

BARTRAM & FANTON SEWING MACHINE

is the prettiest, best, and most durable machine now made. It is a perfect wonder. Any one can use it. It does everything, and has no equal.

Call at our Salesroom 838 BROADWAY, N. Y., and see it.

Illustrated Circulars sent free.

MRS. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D.,
134 RYERSON STRE,

BROOKLYN.

BENEDICT BROTHERS.
JEWELERS,
No. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and Fourth Sts.,

Sole Agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also Agents for the American Waltham Watches. Very low price. Send for price list.

THE "BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH,"

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it free of express charges at the following prices: 4 grades, \$120, \$180, \$240, \$300, in 18 carat gold cases. Reference, THE INDUSTRIAL AMERICAN. Address BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, 691 BROADWAY.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSES,

87 and 89 Bowery, 65 Christie street, 130 and
and 132 Hester street.

[Connected under one roof.]

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing houses throughout ever offered by one house in the city, and at a great reduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co. in Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well-selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls and Private Houses, furnished throughout, at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces of the People's Line on the Hudson River were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Avenue Cars pass our Stores
ENTRANCE, 87 & 89 BOWERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS of every new and useful design for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Emporium of Fashions. 838 Broadway. Send for price list.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS, TWO MILLION DOLLARS. 10,000 MEMBERS.

This Company does not present "greater advantages to its Policy-Holders than any other Company in the country." But for every feature which an intelligent and careful man would desire to examine before choosing a company to be the depository of the fund assigned for his loved ones when he has left, the HOME will compare favorably with any other.

BECAUSE:

Its Directors are among the first men for character and wealth in the country.

Its assets are as large, compared with actual liabilities, as the oldest and best company in existence.

Its membership is as carefully selected as that of any company.

It is a mutual company, with the important addition that its directors are all personally interested in its affairs, and it treats all its members with EQUAL JUSTICE AND LIBERALITY.

Its Policies are all non-forfeiting in the best practicable sense.

Its assured are not confined to certain degrees of long-titude, but are free to travel and reside where they please.

Its profits or surplus earnings are carefully ascertained annually, and DIVIDED to its members in exact proportion to their contributions thereto.

Its members are never required to pay more than two thirds of the premium, the balance remaining as a permanent loan (without notes) to be paid by the dividends.

Its funds are kept securely invested in the most unexceptionable and reliable form.

Its expenses are as LOW as the real interest of its members will permit; not one dollar is expended recklessly.

It pays every honest claim on its funds with the utmost promptitude.

It resists every attempt to rob its members by dishonest claims, or blackmailing pretences.

For further reasons, see Pamphlet and Circular, which will be sent by mail to any address if requested.

OFFICERS:

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

GEORGE C. RIPLEY, Secretary.

ISAAC FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.

WILLIAM J. COFFIN, Cashier. 18. 1y.

H E A L T H .

TWO RUSSIAN BATHS, kept at different temperatures, and adapted to the weak and the strong. Also a new and improved

TURKISH BATH.

These Baths, as administered here, are amongst the most efficient remedies for Amenorrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Catarrh, Constipation, Piles, Diseased liver, Kidneys, etc., etc.

As a very great

LUXURY

and preventive of Colds, Biliousness, Headache, etc., they are unequalled.

Ladies hours from 10 to 12, a.m.

Gentlemen 7 to 11 a. m., 1 to 8 p. m.

Sundays 7 to 11 a. m., for

GENTLEMEN ONLY.

DR. M. P. BROWNING & CO.,

25 East Fourth street, N. Y.

"BLANCHIR."—The best and cheapest Washing Compound ever offered to the public, and the only one that entirely dispenses with the Washboard. Warranted perfectly harmless to the fabric. All who try it like it. For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Address for further information,

P. R. SKINNER,

75 87

Box 463, N. Y. City.

THE REVOLUTION JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

33 Beekman Street, near William.

BILL-HEADS,

CIRCULARS

PROGRAMMES,

PAMPHLETS

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE.**THE HOMOEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**

No. 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Insures lives upon Homoeopathic, Allopathic, or Eclectic principles, and upon any plan or method adopted by any responsible company,—except the high rates of premium.

Its terms of insurance (upon either the stock or non-participating, or the mutual plan with annual dividends of profits) are less than those of any other company, State or National.

No extra charge on account of employment or travelling, the assured being required only in such cases to advise the company of change of business or location, when the same is particularly hazardous.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

CAPITAL, PREMIUMS, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH.

This Company, in addition to the blessings and benefits which flow from Life Insurance, has another, and we trust, a higher object, viz., the vindication of a cause, the cause of medical independence and liberty, against medical intolerance and dogmatism. In this we know we have the sympathy of all intelligent and independent men and women, and ask that this sympathy be put into practical form, by insuring in the only purely Homoeopathic Company in the Atlantic States.

Women taken at the same rates as men.

All contemplating life insurance will further their own interests by securing a policy in the Homoeopathic Mutual of New York.

Our rates are the lowest, and our responsibility undoubted.

Send for Circulars and Tables.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.

JAMES CUSHING, JR., V. Pres.

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Actuary.

EDW. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

A. HALSEY PLUMMER, Ass't Sec'y.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, Counsel.

E. M. KELLOGG, M.D.

J. W. MITCHELL, M.D.

At office daily from 12 M. to 2 P.M.

Agents and Solicitors wanted.

GENERAL AGENTS.

DR. JOHN TURNER, 725 Tremont street, Boston.

REYNELL & CLEVELAND, 231 Broadway, New York and New Jersey.

CHARLES G. WIGHTMAN, Bristol, Conn.

and West Virginia.

P. H. EATON, 343 F street, Washington, D. C.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, Aurora, Illinois, for North Western States.

IRVING VAN WART, JR., Pittsfield, for four Western Counties of Massachusetts.

JOHN G. DREW, 271 Broad street, N. J.

JOHN V. HOGAN & Co, 203 N. Third street, St. Louis, for Missouri, Kansas, etc.

E. A. LODGE, M.D., Detroit, for Michigan.

E. B. HOLMES, M.D., for Northern and Central New York.

HENRY B. STANTON.

AND

HENRY STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

62 CEDAR STREET,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NEW YORK.

DR. A. SMITH'S WATER CURE.

The Hygeian Home is situated on the eastern slope of Cushion Mountain, in a mild climate, with pure air, soft water, dry walks, grand scenery, and all the home comforts to make life happy. The cure is easy of access by railroad. Come either to Reading, Pa., or Harrisburg, thence to Wernersville, on Lebanon Valley Railroad. Address all letters to A. SMITH, M.D., Wernersville, Berks Co., Pa.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 MAIDEN LANE.

All kinds of first-class Account Books, Paper and Stationery for business, professional and private use, at moderate prices. Job Printing, Engraving, Lithographic Work and Book Binding of every style. Please call or send your orders.

MRS. J. B. JONES, M.D., PHYSICIAN,

Surgeon and Accoucheur, 185 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. Office hours, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Special attention to female diseases.

21 1y

CHEAP PRINTING,

33 Beekman St. top floor]

EXIT OF CALIBAN AND SHYLOCK;

A TALE OF CAPTIVE LADY, KNIGHT, TOURNEY AND CRUSADE.

It treats Catholicism, Universalism, Socialism, Swedenborgianism, Spiritualism, Woman's Rights and Free Divorce as candidly as Hepworth Dixon or Parton.

Treats of the Woman Question in more aspects than any other work of its size.—Revolution, Oct. 8.

Singularly profound, and crammed full of thoughts. Affords volumes of suggestions.—Banner of Light.

One of the most astonishing and mysterious books ever issued. Bold sometimes brilliant.—Phila. City Item

Large 8 vo. 50 cents, postpaid. American News Co., New York; A. Winch, Phila.; N. E. News Co., Boston.

(See advertisement Oct. 8.)

15 17

P O R T M O N M O U T H ,

NEW JERSEY,

ON THE SEA SHORE,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

AND NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Village Lots, suitable for any kind of manufacturing business requiring water fronts, and frequent communication with the city, for sale cheap to capitalists for an investment, or on easy terms for improvement.

Also for sale, farms in different states, and unimproved land, in large or small tracts, in New Jersey and Southern and Western States.

Inquire of B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 1 Park Place, New York.

L I N D E N M E Y R & B R O T H E R .

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 15 Beekman St., New York.

ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF PAPER MADE TO ORDER.

W I V E S A N D M O T H E R S

Who are dependent upon the income of their husband's business to support them in comfort, and to provide for and educate their children, should secure their little ones against the helplessness and want—their own poverty and the misery and moral and intellectual degradation of their children—consequent upon the loss of that income through the husband's death.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 132 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

issues "Married Women's Policies," which by law are payable to the wife on the death of her husband, and for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or of any of his creditors. In case of the death of the wife before the decease of the husband, such policy may be made payable to her children for their use.

The rates of deposit required by the Company are favorable, and the Security given is unsurpassed. Thus may be secured a sure and profitable provision for mothers and their children, who without it may be left at any day destitute and penniless. The subject is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of every family in the land.

The Assets of the Company are

ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS.

INVESTMENTS: United States, State and City Bonds, and Bonds and Mortgages on improved Real Estate worth twice the amount loaned.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

The plan of the Company is CASH.

Its Policy is SECURITY.

Its Management is SUCCESS.

Its Object is the BENEFIT OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Secretary.

\$10 PER DAY GUARANTEED. Agents to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It makes the LOCK STITCH, ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Warranted for 5 years. Send for circular. Address JOHN NORTON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.